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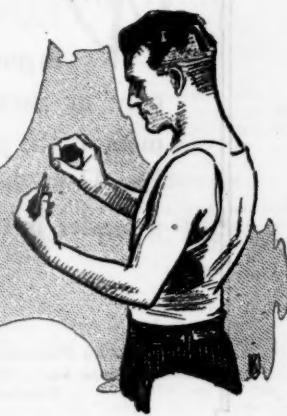
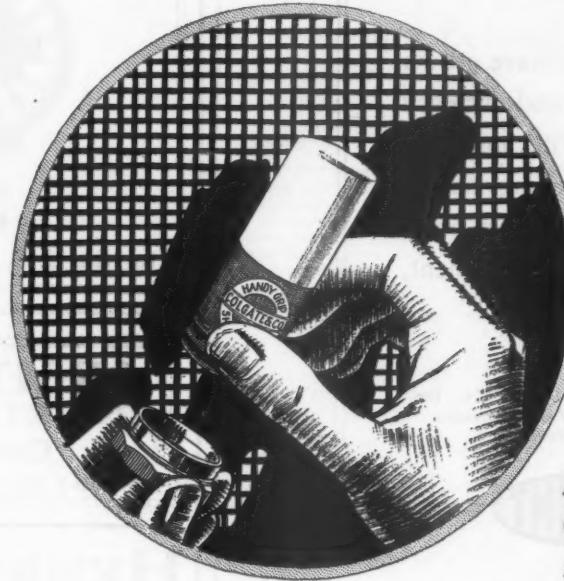
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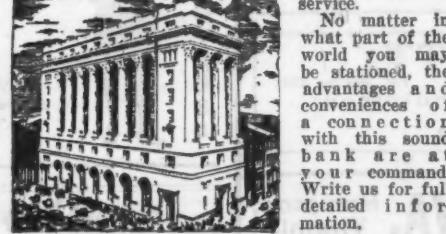
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THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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Role of Naval Weapons in Battle

“Seek and Destroy the Enemy” or “Stay at Home Behind Bombing Plane”

By Captain L. M. Overstreet, U. S. N.

THE bombing sketches which appeared in recent issues of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* are misleading to those unfamiliar with naval history and naval strategy. The recent bombing tests have been harmful in that many have been led to think that in a future war a naval battle will be a contest, just off the coast, between battleships and bombing planes. They have been useful in demonstrating what bombing planes could do under the most favorable circumstances.

As a matter of fact, battleships do not bombard the coast or even approach it. The mission of the battleship is to destroy the enemy's battleship and to maintain control of the sea.

In the recent Great War the British battleship fleet never went near the German coast, but by reason of its superiority over the German battleship fleet, assumed control of the sea. Except for a few fast raiders and submarines the Germans were forced to withdraw from the high sea their merchant ships as well as their fighting ships. The British battle cruisers ran down these raiders while the destroyers practically eliminated the submarine menace upon the adoption of the convoy system.

Formation of a Battle Fleet

In the accompanying sketch the writer shows a formation for a complete battle fleet suitable for use in crossing the ocean in search of the enemy. This formation contains all the present naval weapons. In this sketch the fleet is shown heading to the Eastward. If it encounters an enemy fleet in any proper formation heading to the Westward it will be seen that when the advance scouts make contact the battleships in the main bodies will be about 400 miles apart.

Upon making contact it will be the duty of the destroyers to sink the enemy submarines with depth charges, while both destroyers and submarines should torpedo the enemy plane carriers. If any enemy submarines break through the advance scouts they next encounter the destroyers ahead of the battle cruisers and later the destroyers ahead of the battleships. When the ablest German submarine commander, Weddigen, attempted on March 18, 1917, to dive under a destroyer screen and get a British battleship, his submarine, the U-29, was rammed by the battleship Dreadnought and went down with all hands. The plane carriers are so vulnerable that they could not break through a screen unprotected as they could be sunk by any surface craft or by submarines. Should any enemy plane carrier get within flying distance of the battleships the plane carriers with the battleships would send up fast fighting

planes to shoot down any bombing planes which might appear.

It is a simple matter to send out in groups of a hundred from the flying field big bombing planes carrying 2,000-lb. bombs. However, in a naval battle on the high sea bombing planes would have to be sent up one at a time from a carrier. Smaller planes carrying smaller bombs would have to be used, as the big bombers with 2,000-lb. bombs can hardly be flown from carriers.

Roles of Naval Weapons

Briefly, the role of the various types of naval weapons is as follows:

(a) The BATTLESHIP is the backbone of the fleet; fights the enemy's battleship on the high sea; maintains control of the sea; and is protected from all subsidiary weapons of the enemy by similar weapons.

(b) The DESTROYER protects the battleship and battle cruiser against submarines; attacks enemy submarines with depth charges; attacks capital ships and plane carriers with torpedoes; fights enemy destroyers with guns; and convoys merchant ships.

(c) The SUBMARINE attacks capital ships, plane carriers, submarines and merchant ships; blockades enemy's ports; protects home ports and lays mines off enemy ports.

(d) The BATTLE CRUISER with its high speed and big guns, smashes through the enemy's scouting lines and locates definitely the enemy's battleships; keeps the sea ahead of the battleships clear of enemy battle cruisers, light cruisers and plane carriers; and sinks enemy raiding cruisers.

(e) The PLANE CARRIER transports bombing planes for use in attacking enemy capital ships and fighting planes for use in shooting down enemy bombing planes. In addition, long radius Zeppelins scout with the fleet in good weather.

(f) The LIGHT CRUISER scouts for the enemy; supports and directs destroyers and submarines; attacks plane carriers; raids merchant shipping; convoys merchant ships; and sometimes bombards the enemy coast largely for the strategic purpose of drawing out enemy fighting ships.

(g) The MINING SHIPS sweep the channels and waters ahead of the fleet; lay mines in enemy as well as own ports; and lay mines ahead of enemy in battle.

The writer believes that these weapons are given in about the order of their importance, that each weapon is absolutely necessary in order to have a well balanced fleet able to operate in any part of the world, and that

each weapon mentioned has an important role in naval battles. In order to balance our fleet we should expedite the completion of our battle cruisers and start the construction of plane carriers immediately.

Planes Do Not Change Strategy

Many think that the adoption of a new weapon, such as the bombing plane, changes naval strategy. Such is not the case. That great American naval student and writer, Admiral Mahan, has shown us in his "Naval Strategy" that the principles of naval strategy have not changed in over 2,000 years. He tells us that when the great Athenian fleet of galleys sailed in the year 415 B.C. to capture the City of Syracuse in Sicily a brilliant Sicilian leader implored the government not to wait for this fleet to arrive off the coast, but to send out a fleet to attack the enemy on the high sea. However, he was overruled by the believers in the "coast defense policy" with the result that Syracuse was blockaded and besieged. Starvation followed and hundreds suffered and died. Thus had the rejection of sound naval strategy brought the horrors of war to the shores of Sicily.

Visionary aviators are prone to overlook the lessons of history. In his "Principles of War," Foch says this, "History must be the source of learning the art of war."

From a study of the Battle of Jutland we see that the formations shown in the accompanying sketch are practically the same as used by both the British and the German main bodies under Jellicoe and von Scheer and by both the British and German Battle Cruiser Forces under Beatty and von Hipper. There were no "Advance Scouts," doubtless because the two fleets were based across the North Sea and only 500 miles apart. The first ships to sight each other were, therefore, the light cruisers in Beatty's and von Hipper's forces. These opened fire at 2:38 p.m. This started the Battle of Jutland. At 3:45 the battle cruisers met in a fight so severe that two British ships were sunk in less than an hour. At 4:30 opposing destroyers met and the Germans lost two in a short, sharp fight. After some four hours of fighting between these subsidiary forces the battleships met at 6:10 and decided the battle. The British had the superior battleship fleet and consequently remained in control of the sea while the Germans were forced to withdraw.

In this battle eleven German ships were sunk in the following manner: Battleship "Pommern" by torpedo from a British destroyer; battle cruiser "Lutzow" by

(Continued on page 108.)

Congress and the Japanese Question

By E. B. Johns, Our Washington Correspondent

IT will be a "condition and not a theory" that will confront the American and Japanese delegates attending the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments at Washington. There is a "condition" in the West which is fraught with grave political consequences to the Republican party. It may bring into existence a new political party.

Diplomats may temporize in their negotiations between nations, but the political leaders cannot postpone much longer relief from "peaceful penetration" of the West by the Japanese. It has grown beyond California and the Pacific coast. Eleven states are now vitally interested in Japanese exclusion. Dreamers of a world perpetual peace agreement may talk of what this nation should do for mankind, but the people of the West will not submit to any policy by which Japanese are given the right to own land in that section. They insist that they are being driven from the soil by the Japanese.

Far Eastern Question Is on Pacific Coast

Not much is being heard of the Japanese question as it concerns the Pacific coast and the West. There is much discussion of the Far Eastern question. The Far Eastern question, as it will affect the primaries and the elections and the future of political parties, is on the Pacific coast. The political fortunes of Senators and Members of the House are involved in the protection that will be afforded the West against the Japanese, who are seeking to strengthen their hold on the West.

It is only natural that they should, and there is no intention to condemn the Japanese for their desire to seek homes in that attractive section. Its climate and soil are not excelled in any quarter of the globe. This, however, does not shake the determination of the Americans to exclude them. No one who has not studied the situation in the West or lived on the coast has any conception of the acuteness of the issue. The people of the coast are more determined to be free of the Japanese immigration than our forefathers were of the rule of King George III. They simply will not tolerate the Japanese.

Just at present the people of the West are inactive. They have been assured that the State Department will work out a solution that will give them protection from the "peaceful penetration." The papers on the coast are assured that out of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments will come the solution which will release them from the Asiatic pressure. This Far East-

ern question is to be settled before a reduction of armaments is discussed at the Conference.

The West's Far Eastern Platform

The Far Eastern question and the demands of the West are set forth in an official document of the House of Representatives. It amounts to a platform of the West on the Far Eastern question. In its introduction it announces that:

"There is no question so much discussed and so little understood as the so-called Japanese question, sometimes referred to as the California question. At a conference of United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from the eleven Western states and from a number of other states, held in the caucus room of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1921, a permanent organization was effected whose purpose it shall be to represent the viewpoints of the people of the West to the people of the several states of the Union on Oriental immigration and land ownership. Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, U. S. Senator from California, was elected chairman, and the following executive committee was appointed:

States. United States Senators. Members of the House of Representatives.

Arizona	Henry F. Ashurst	Carl Hayden
Colorado	Lawrence C. Phipps	C. B. Timberlake
Idaho	William E. Borah	Addison T. Smith
Montana	Thomas J. Walsh	Washington J. McCormick
Nebraska	George W. Norris	Moses P. Kinkaid
Nevada	Key Pittman	Samuel S. Arents
New Mexico	A. A. Jones	Nestor Montoya
Oklahoma	J. W. Harrel	James V. McClintic
Oregon	Charles L. McNary	N. J. Sinnott
Texas	Morris Sheppard	John M. Garner
Utah	William H. King	E. O. Leatherwood
Washington	Miles Poindexter	John F. Miller

The California delegation will be a committee of the whole, acting as a unit of the executive committee. The land of a country should belong to the nation and to its citizens. In many states aliens ineligible to citizenship are not permitted to own or lease agricultural or mineral lands. In so legislating the several states, including California, were within their constitutional rights.

"Japanese are ineligible to citizenship, and for this and other reasons that I will present further on we insist that by treaty, or by statute, or by both, they be prohibited from immigrating into the United States. We purpose only that America shall insist on the sacred rights of Americans in America; nothing more; nothing less.

The West Is Being Invaded

"There is a singular solidarity of purpose in the West. The sons and daughters of the hardy pioneers who conquered the wilderness and built an empire on the Western frontier of the American continent mean to keep that empire American.

It took our branch of the human race thousands of years to develop to the government-by-the-people stage of civilization. It was a long, hard climb from barbarism to American civilization. It would be but a short step backward from the highest civilization to semi-barbarism.

"While the desire for liberty is as old as the aspirations of the human heart for higher and better conditions, the liberty we enjoy is a new thing in government and dates practically from the Revolutionary War. It cost unnumbered precious lives and untold treasure. It is our obligation to transmit it to posterity as pure as we received it from the founders and preservers of the Republic, who suffered so much and who mutually pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in order that they and we might be free. The people of a republic can only maintain their liberty as long as the people are homogeneous, speak the same language, worship the same God, and are intelligent, law-abiding citizens who love liberty and are willing and able to defend it.

"The miscegenation of the white with the yellow race always results in the production of a hybrid mongrel mentally, morally and physically inferior to either race, inheriting the mental, moral and physical defects of both parents. It does not elevate the yellow race and does deteriorate the white race. The very thought of intermarriage is revolting. It shatters the very keystone of Occidental civilization. It is demoralizing in morality and menacing in problems of mongrel racial degeneracy. It brings into being dangers of manifest evil to American homes and institutions. We would be unworthy of our heritage if we gave countenance to the prostitution of what we honor as the most sacred contract under the law. And it may be said that the idea of intermarriage is as unacceptable to the thinking Japanese as it is to Americans.

"It is the duty of our Government to protect itself and its citizens from foreign invasion and commercial and industrial exploitation, whether they come in the shape of bombing men-of-war and devastating armies or in the shape of passenger and freight ships carrying cheap labor and cheap goods. The West is being invaded. The process of invasion has been aptly termed 'peaceful penetration.' The invasion is by an alien people. They are a people unassimilable by marriage. They are a people who are a race unto themselves, and by virtue of that very fact ever will be a race and a nation unto themselves, it matters not what may be the land of their birth.

"Economically we are unable to compete with them and maintain the American standard of living; racially we cannot assimilate them. Hence we must exclude them from our shores as settlers in our midst and prohibit them from owning land. Those already here will be protected in their right to the enjoyment of life, liberty and legally acquired property.

"This is not the conclusion arrived at after hasty consideration and radical thought. It is the determination of hard-headed men and women, sons and daughters of the pioneers who built the Empire of the West, deliberately arrived at after careful investigation, keen analysis, and thoughtful consultation. It is the only means by which we can keep the West American in heart, spirit, and in blood as well as in name. This must be done. The alternative is that the richest section of the United States will gradually come into the com-

(Continued on page 108.)

BLOCK IN MILITARY LEGISLATION.

Until the House of Representatives changes its attitude towards military legislation the House Committee on Military Affairs will refuse to function. Chairman Kahn is at his home in San Francisco, and it is understood that he has no intention of coming to Washington much before the adjournment of the extra session. In December he will probably make another test of the House by reporting out a number of bills pending before the committee, but it is not probable that any attempt will be made during the extra session. At the committee room it was stated that Chairman Kahn was not expected before the middle of November. He may not come even then.

The majority of the members of the committee, who are in accord with Chairman Kahn, have reached the conclusion that the House is not in the mental state to give serious consideration to important military legislation. They reached this conclusion after the debate on the bill authorizing the filling of vacancies in the U.S. Military Academy. When members of the House seriously declared that the maintaining of West Point at its authorized strength was an evidence of a lack of good faith in calling the Limitation of Armaments Conference, Chairman Kahn and the majority of his committee came to the conclusion that it was time to pause and allow the House to return to sane channels of thought. One of the difficulties that confronts members of the House who are interested in sane military legislation is that there are so many "first termers" in Congress. Many of them entertain very crude ideas on military affairs, and as the debate indicated, are under the impression that the Coast Guard is part of the Army. It is really astonishing that some of the members who have broken into Congress have such little knowledge of military affairs. Aside from this, the Military Committee cannot depend upon the House organization for any support. The House organization appears to be under the domination of those who are really indifferent as to the efficiency and the development of the Army. They make no effort to line up the Republicans in support of any legislation which the Military Committee reports out, but rather appear to encourage the Republicans to join the Democrats in defeating the committee's bills.

There is nothing on the House committee's calendar that calls for any large appropriation. The Senate has passed a bill which amends the Reorganization Act to increase the efficiency of the National Guard. The bill was reported out by the Senate committee at the request of the National Guard authorities, and the House committee would be willing to take similar action if it were thought that the measure would receive any serious consideration from the House. The Senate has also passed a bill (S. 2323) authorizing the President to remove bureau chiefs, as he does members of the General Staff, but this will also be held up in committee until the House shows a disposition to give some serious thought to military legislation. There are a number of other measures which are in preparation in the War Department which are intended to carry out the Administration's policy for the development of the Army of the United States. Although they do not carry any appropriation, they are regarded as of considerable importance. Not unless there is a change in the situation in the House, however, will they receive any consideration from the House Committee on Military Affairs.

FLEET MANEUVERS MAY BE ABANDONED.

By Jan. 1 the American Navy will be virtually tied up to the docks for the lack of fuel. Unless there is some special appropriation made by Congress the joint maneuvers of the U.S. Atlantic and Pacific Fleets must be abandoned. It is possible that target practice of a limited character can be held off the Chesapeake Bay capes, but it is not believed that with the strictest economy it will be possible for the Fleet to go south for its usual annual training period.

In all probability Secretary Denby will shortly call the attention of Congress to the helpless state of the Fleet. All of the shore activities of the Navy are being reduced to the lowest possible limit. The expenses of maintaining the Naval Reserve Force have been cut far beyond what is regarded by the authorities in the department as a sound policy. As has been previously announced, the department is refusing to enroll officers with war services in the Naval Reserve Force. It is being flooded daily with applications from officers of the late war who desire to maintain their connections with the Navy by entering the Reserve Force. The department is declining the offers regretfully because of a lack of funds. Warships are being placed in reserve and the personnel of the Navy, both commissioned and enlisted men, is being reduced to a point at which it cannot man the Fleet that is still on the active list. About half of the latest and most effective destroyers are in reserve. Those which are still on the active list are short of officers and men. If war were declared now it would be six months before the Fleet could be placed on an effective fighting basis. After Secretary Denby has put into effect all of the economies possible it is believed that he will go to Congress with a statement of the unprepared condition of the Navy. It is not thought that he will assume the responsibility for the existing condition of the Navy.

Even if Congress should make an additional appropriation for fuel the Navy would still be short of personnel to man the entire Fleet. The joint maneuvers would be conducted on a smaller scale than heretofore on account of the lack of personnel. Without emergency appropriations for fuel there will be no joint maneuvers, and the target practice and training of the Navy would be of a limited character. The drastic cut which Congress made in the last Naval Appropriation bill is now being reflected in the unprepared condition of the Fleet.

SINKING OF U.S.S. R-6.

The U.S. submarine R-6, in command of Lieut. I. R. Chambers, U.S.N., sank at 9:15 p.m., Sept. 26, while alongside the U.S.S. Camden, her tender, in San Pedro Harbor, Calif. The following men are reported drowned: Frank Amzi Spalsbury, electrician, 2d class; next of kin, mother, Mrs. Bessie A. Spalsbury, Box 123 Powers Lake, N.D. John Edward Dreslein, seaman, 2d class; next of kin, sister, Mrs. Minnie Strait, Moline, Ill.

The accident, according to official dispatches received at the Navy Department from Vice Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, U.S.N., commanding the Battleship Force of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, was caused by an outboard shut-

ter of a torpedo tube being left open. This caused the opening of the inner tube door, as the interlocking device failed to work. Besides Lieutenant Chambers, the ship's company consisted of Lieuts. S. D. Jupp and J. M. Steele, and twenty-seven enlisted men. Operations to raise the submarine were at once ordered, and as her conning tower was reported to be only about six feet under water, it is expected that she can be easily raised. The R-6 is a first line submarine, launched March 1, 1919, and she was commissioned May 1, 1919.

NEW GENERAL OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED.

The vacancies in the grade of major general created by the retirement of Leonard Wood and Joseph T. Dickman will be filled by the promotion of Brig. Gens. Charles J. Bailey and Samuel D. Sturgis. This was announced officially when the last list of the nominations of general officers in grades was sent to the Senate.

BURIAL OF UNKNOWN A.E.F. DEAD.

The Quartermaster General of the Army is to select the body of the unknown A.E.F. American soldier, buried in France, which is to be reburied at Arlington National Cemetery with full honors on Nov. 11. The selection is to be made so as to preclude the possibility of future identification as to the name, rank, organization, service or battlefield on which the man fell. The body is to be taken to Havre, where the American Government is to be represented by Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the American Forces in Germany, and a rear admiral of the Navy. The French government alone will render such honors as it desires. The body is to arrive on the U.S.S. Olympia at the Washington Navy Yard after dark on Nov. 9. It is to lie in state in the Capitol Sept. 10 and until the morning of the 11th, when it will be taken to Arlington. The funeral escort is to be that prescribed by Army regulations for a general of the Army. The pall bearers are to be eight general officers of the Army and four admirals or general officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. The body bearers will consist of five warrant or non-commissioned officers of the Army and three warrant or petty officers of the Navy, to be chosen on their war records. Those invited to attend will include all living holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor. It will be necessary for them to arrive in Washington not later than the night of Nov. 10. Holders of such medals who furnish their addresses to The Adjutant General of the Army will receive full

information on the subject, as well as concerning traveling expenses. Others invited as official mourners will include one representative for every 10,000 men of the 4,764,071 who served in the national armed force between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, to be selected by governors of the states and territories; one officer and one enlisted representative from each arm and service of the Army and Navy, to be selected by the chiefs of branches; one member of the American Legion from each state and territory and one member of each of the other permanent war veteran associations. Each patriotic society will be designated by name, the head of the society to select the representative. The funeral procession is to start from the Capitol at nine o'clock on the morning of the 11th. Five thousand Regular and National Guard troops are to be in line. President Harding and such official and private citizens as he may select will meet the remains at the amphitheater in the cemetery, where the President will deliver an oration. The religious services will be directed by Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, former chaplain of the A.E.F., assisted by chaplains of the Army and Navy. The President is to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the country to observe two minutes silence from noon out of respect to the dead. Flags at all stations of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps throughout the continental limits of the U.S. are to be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until two o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the funeral.

STUDY OF ARMY PROMOTION LIST REQUESTED.

As anticipated in these columns, Chairman Wadsworth of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in a letter to the Secretary of War, requests the appointment of a committee of officers to make a new study of the promotion list of the Army. Senator Wadsworth suggests that the committee be composed, if possible, of officers who have not been in whole or in part responsible for the provisions of the existing law. He said that the proposals for amending the act that have so far been made have not been considered by the committee of such character as would remedy the situation, adding, "yet some of the members of the committee entertain the hope that some of the complainants affected by the present arrangement may be satisfied." Senator Wadsworth explains in his letter that it is realized the problem is exceedingly intricate, and that it will require a great deal of study, but expresses the hope that the Secretary of War assign a number of officers to make the study and submit their recommendations through the Secretary to the Committee on Military Affairs.

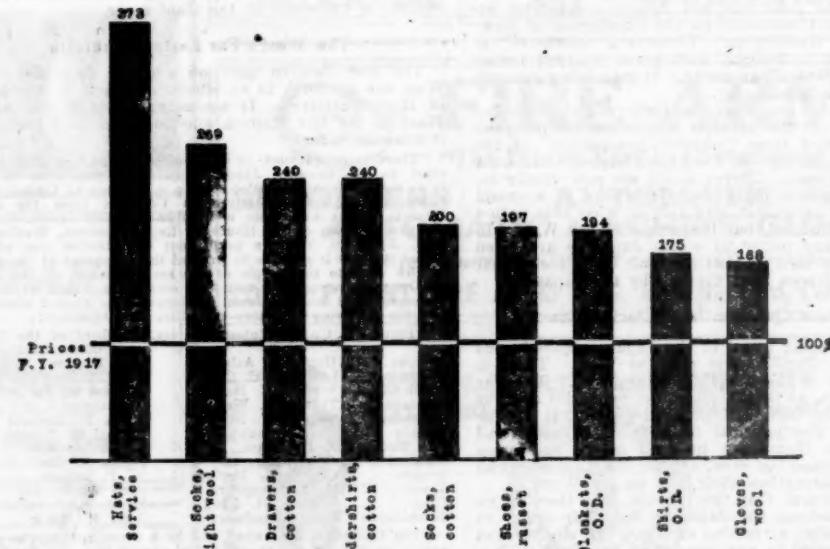
Why Army Appropriations Must Be Increased.

PRICES OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SUPPLIED BY THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS - 1917-1921

Article	F. Y. 1917	July 1921*
Hats, service	\$.87	\$3.25
Socks, light wool	.13	.35
Drawers, cotton	.25	.60
Undershirts, cotton	.25	.60
Socks, cotton	.08	.16
Shoes, russet	2.35	4.65
Blankets, O. D.	4.00	7.74
Shirts, O. D.	2.00	3.50
Gloves, wool	.40	.67

* Articles supplied to enlisted men and sold to officers. * Price List of Q.M.C. General Sales Stores, Washington, D.C.

Prices July 1921 in Per Cent of Prices Fiscal Year 1917



Pacifists, political economists and others whose course of reasoning it is difficult to follow, and who usually refuse to be convinced, no matter how strong the presentation of proof, in arguing against the cost of the Army and the amount of the appropriations made for it by Congress, more particularly for the fiscal year 1921, which reached an aggregate of \$395,000,000, and comparing it with the lower appropriation of \$257,596,530 for the fiscal year 1917, fail, as might be expected, to take into consideration the great increase in costs since pre-war days. In their own daily life they realize this most poignantly, when called upon to pay the increased costs, but refuse to admit that in this respect the Government is, comparatively speaking, placed on precisely the same footing as themselves. The increase in costs in certain

supplies necessary to the Army is illuminatingly demonstrated in the above chart and table of comparisons, issued by the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, showing costs of certain Q.M. stores issued at the General Stores, Washington, in the fiscal year 1917, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. By this, as will be seen, it is shown, for instance, that while in 1917 hats, service, wool, were issued at a cost of eighty-seven cents, by the year 1920-21 the price had increased to \$3.25; shoes, russet, have risen from \$2.35 in the previous year to \$4.65 this year; blankets, O.D., from \$4 to \$7.74; shirts, O.D., \$2 to \$3.50; socks, cotton, eight cents to sixteen cents and other articles in proportion. The increase in per cent, in the articles named is: hats, 373; shoes, 197; blankets, 194; shirts, 175; socks, 200.

GENERAL HARBORD ON NATIONAL DEFENSE.

"After more than a century, the Government at last has made provision for common defense which the preamble of the Constitution proclaims to be one of the primary objects of the Federal Union," said Major Gen. James G. Harbord, Acting Chief of Staff, in an address delivered to the American Legion at Wheeling, W. Va., on Sept. 30. The General prefaced his discussion of military question by the warmest praise of the services of the 38th, 80th and 83d Divisions, which were raised largely in West Virginia. He declared "out of the registration of 1917, the state of West Virginia developed a higher percentage of fighting men than any other state in the Union—64.7 per cent."

Turning to the discussion of military affairs, General Harbord said: "There are two schools of thought in reference to the Regular Army and the military policy of the country. One school favors Regular Army skeletonized ready for expansion in the event of an emergency, with such National Guard as local interest fosters and with little or no Reserve. The other school, recognizing that we cannot afford a large Regular Establishment, favor the maintaining of a small highly disciplined and instructed professional Army ready to fight without expansion and to hold the line while the citizens' army is mobilized, and that our main reliance in war must be in the future as in the past, the mass of the nation's man-power trained in peace times either in the National Guard or Organized Reserves. The latter is the national defense policy for the time being."

"The National Guard continues as the state institution, being under the control of the state in which organized and coming under Federal jurisdiction only when called by the President into Federal service. In peace times its training is under the close supervision of the War Department, and a number of regular officers are designated by the Secretary of War to inspect and instruct the state troops. This is not a new matter. The new feature of the policy is the control of the National Guard with the War Department through a bureau headed by a National Guard officer chosen by the President. The Organized Reserves will constitute a purely Federal force. This force is an attempt to correct the mistakes that have been made at the close of other wars of demolishing the organizations that were created during hostilities. The initial officers and men of the Organized Reserves are to be the veterans of the Great War."

The General went on to explain how the O.R.C. had grown to the strength of over 66,000. He expressed the belief that this would be further increased by the enrollment of veterans. From the R.O.T.C. and the Civilian Military Training Camps, which had their inception in the Plattsburg camps of 1917, the General explained, "the Organized Reserves would draw their strength. He declared that it was now estimated that 5,000 young men who would make excellent company and battalion commanders would come from the colleges which are maintaining the R.O.T.C. organizations."

NEW Q.M.C. SCHOOLS TO OPEN.

The General Administrative School of the Quartermaster Corps, Philadelphia, opened its school year Sept. 1 with a record class of seventy-two, including thirteen commissioned officers, fourteen warrant officers and forty-five non-commissioned officers. The school is regarded as the basic institution for officers and specially selected non-commissioned officers of the corps. The present class is divided into two sections, one of these taking the full course of nine months, the other a short course in general administration lasting about five months. The faculty of the school consists of Col. J. B. Houston, Q.M.C. commandant; Major Robert C. Brady, Q.M.C., assistant commandant; Lieut. Harry Kirsner, Q.M.C., director, and eight instructors. In addition to the Philadelphia school the schools conducted by the Quartermaster Corps include seven schools for bakers and cooks, three motor transport schools and the subsistence school, Chicago, Ill. Regulations have been prepared and it is planned to open soon the following additional schools: Army Shoe School, Boston; School for Textile specialists, Philadelphia; and Animal Transport School, Jeffersonville, Ind. It is also proposed to establish a class for instruction of enlisted men in printing, bookbinding, linotype operating and other activities of similar character at the Army Printing Plant, Jeffersonville, Ind.

ARMY MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS REGROUPED.

Arrangements have been made and approved by the War Department whereby the Army Medical School, the Army Medical Museum and the Army Medical Library will all be grouped at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. Army medical officers are very enthusiastic over the project as it will enable the combination of the clinical facilities of the hospital with the theoretical instruction of the schools which will be of value in many ways to the whole Service. Enough money is available now to start the work, but before it is brought to completion as at present contemplated, additional Congressional appropriations will be necessary. With the scheme fully consummated, which embodies the inclusion of schools for the Dental and Veterinary Corps, it is considered this institution will constitute one of the greatest medical and Army medical teaching centers in existence. It is expected the teaching staff of the schools, presumably being more skillful and experienced in matters pertaining to advanced laboratory work, blood chemistry and higher X-ray work, will lend their services freely to the more complicated work of the hospital. The students, at the same time, will have the advantage of observing the actual practical medical and surgical work of the hospital as well as to learn the administrative duties which devolve upon an Army medical officer.

ARMY EXAMINATION RESULTS WITHHELD.

So much opposition has developed in the War Department to advising the candidates for commissions of the results of the examinations as soon as the papers were marked that it is extremely doubtful whether the proposal will be approved. It is claimed in the War Department that the announcement would only increase the confusion if they were made before the recommendations of the board were finally approved. A cable was received from the Philippines at the War Department Sept. 28 announcing that the papers of thirty-seven candidates had been mailed on Aug. 31 and of one candidate on Sept. 2. By the time these papers are received all the others will be marked and the papers of the candi-

dates in the Philippines can be examined quickly. A board, which has been thoroughly organized by Col. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, Adj't Gen. Dept., is speeding up the work of marking the papers. It is hoped that by Nov. 1 the War Department will be ready to announce the list of successful candidates.

MARINES ON FALL MANEUVERS.

A force of over 5,000 U.S. Marines, under command of Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, mobilized at Quantico, Va., left there at daylight Sept. 26 for a practice march of more than fifty miles to the old battlefields of Virginia and for elaborate tactical and battle exercises. The body of troops is officially known as the U.S. Marine Corps East Coast Expeditionary Force and ranks as one of the largest and most powerfully equipped of any body of troops assembled for field maneuvers since the end of the World War. The column on the march was five miles long and was supplied with all the equipment reinforced troops would have in case of war.

The Marine Force was made up of the following units: The 5th and 6th Marine Regiments of Infantry; 10th Regiment of Marine Artillery equipped with French 75s, an additional battery of 155-mm. heavy artillery, a regiment of specialists, including Engineers, Signal troops, pioneers, bridge builders, etc., and special detachments handling mine throwers, anti-aircraft guns, field searchlights, tractors, tanks, armored cars and other appliances of present-day warfare. In addition the Marine Aviation Force sent four squadrons, which included a squadron of six Martin bombers, a squadron of DeHaviland planes and one of aerial scouts.

The program of field exercises began Sept. 26 with the march from Quantico to Accuna Creek, a distance of ten miles, camp being pitched there for the night. Sept. 27 the march was resumed for Fredericksburg, camping at the Fair Grounds at that city in the evening. This march was made in a driving rain storm with extremely muddy roads, but the Marines made fine progress nevertheless. The column reached the site of the old Battle of the Wilderness on the night of Sept. 28. At this place the program called for elaborate battle and tactical exercises on Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1. These included a landing of a Marine expedition from boats of the Navy on Wilderness Creek, a night attack by airplanes on an oblong marked on the ground to represent the deck of a ship, and also a reproduction on a small scale of the Battle of Chancellorsville. Camp will be broken early Oct. 3 and the three-days march taken up for the return to Quantico.

BELT WORN BY ENLISTED MEN AND OTHERS.

An order has been issued by the District of Washington headquarters directing that, effective Oct. 15, warrant officers, field clerks and enlisted men stationed in the District of Washington wear a leather belt outside of barracks or quarters, except when under arms. Warrant officers and field clerks are to wear the warrant officers' saber belt without saber slings, or a belt similar in character. Enlisted men are to wear the garrison leather belt which will be issued without cost as a part of their equipment by the Quartermaster General. These belts will be worn outside the Service coat and under the overcoat, and belts and trimmings are to be kept well polished.

LAUNCH OF U.S.S. RICHMOND.

The U.S. light cruiser Richmond was launched at the yards of William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1921, being christened by Miss Elizabeth Strother Scott, of Richmond, Va. The Richmond, which is a vessel of the first line, is designed to be capable of the combined duties of scout cruiser, flotilla leader, mine layer and airplane carrier. Her main battery will consist of twelve six-inch guns.

42D DIVISION NOT TO BE REORGANIZED.

The Secretary of War has advised the chairman of the Rainbow Division veterans at Columbus, Ohio, that it will be impracticable to reorganize the 42d Division as a unit. As the division was made up of troops from twenty-six states, Secretary Weeks declared that it would be impossible to mobilize it.

NO CHANGE IN CORPS AREA COMMANDERS.

By granting Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., two months and a half leave of absence the necessity of any immediate change in corps area commanders is obviated. As announced by Secretary of War Weeks, General Menoher has been given the choice of corps areas, but it is understood that the General is not inclined to disturb any of the present commanders aside from feeling the need of a vacation. In the meantime, it is stated that all proposed changes in corps area commanders will be held in abeyance until after the promotions to fill the vacancies among general officers are made which will be created by approaching retirements.

U.S. NAVY SERVICE BLOUSE.

The Navy Department announces that the period during which the single-breasted service blouse may be worn is extended to and including June 30, 1922.

NAVY POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

The Secretary of the Navy has authorized certain officers of the Supply Corps to enter the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University. The officers thus far designated are: Lieuts. H. H. Thurlby, Wallace Prior and C. R. Eagle. This is in line with the Secretary's policy to take all possible steps to increase the ultimate economy and efficiency of the naval Service. There are already thirty officers of other corps at various institutions—at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia University and Troy Polytechnic Institute. This does not include the seventy or so students taking the post-graduate course at the Naval Academy. The Secretary has also authorized the entering of several officers of the Supply Corps at the Philadelphia Textile School. The officer at present designated for this duty is Lieut. R. T. Mahon, who will be specially trained in order to protect the Government's interests in all matters connected with the purchase and inspection of textiles used in the Navy.

Fighting Now Going On

MOOROCCO.

Spanish forces commenced a new advance on Sept. 23. Columns debouched from Zoco El Arbas and Nador. Though Spanish reports claim that considerable ground was gained, it does not appear that the situation has been materially affected. Recent reports indicate that the Moorish chieftain, Abdel Krim, has his forces strongly in hand. The entire Rifian country is apparently under arms; contingents from Rabiles, hitherto thought to be friendly, have been identified in attacks on the Spanish line of exterior defenses at Melilla. The Moorish numbers are estimated at 75,000 to 80,000 rifles, with possibly from 1,500 to 2,000 horses. The Moors have captured and are using with effect Spanish machine guns



Present Spanish Front

and cannon and have used hand grenades in recent attacks. They are on the aggressive in western Morocco in the districts of Tetuan and Larache. In this region several Spanish convoys have been attacked. Early in September an attack was also delivered on the position of Tefer to the Larache front in which the Spanish suffered considerable casualties and lost two guns.

Spanish forces are estimated as follows: Melilla, 50,000; Larache, 20,000; Tetuan, 30,000. A reserve army is being organized in Spain. The total number of troops being organized for the Morocco campaign is 140,000. War material is being purchased in France and England. Complete information relative to the Spanish losses in the Melilla disaster in August is now available and shows that the Spaniards lost 16,000 men in killed and missing; 14,000 rifles, 115 cannon, 100 machine guns, 500 horses and mules, all war material and supplies in the depots at Nador and Zelouan, all railroad material, and a large depot of engineer supplies at Tisutin. The money value of the material lost is estimated at 300,000,000 pesetas.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

Trotzky, Soviet Minister of War, announces the receipt of an ultimatum from Poland demanding fulfillment of the provisions of the treaty of Riga by Oct. 1. The non-payment of 30,000,000 gold roubles by Russia to Poland is one of the principal provisions of the treaty which Poland charges the Soviet government with evading. In a speech giving out the terms of this ultimatum, Trotzky charges Poland with violating the treaty byabetting the activities of reactionaries and stirring up insurrection in the Ukraine. The fact that the French government has deemed it necessary to issue an official denial of Bolshevik statements charging France with urging Poland and Rumania to present ultimatums to the Soviet government indicates the tenseness of the situation on the western Russian frontier.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

In Central Europe a complicated situation has developed through the reoccupation by Hungary of Burgenland (West Hungary). The Council of Allied Ambassadors has delivered an ultimatum to Hungary, ordering her to evacuate Burgenland within a period of ten days. It is said that this action was expedited to anticipate any move by Czechoslovakia or Jugo-Slavia, to whom is attributed an ambition to obtain possession of Burgenland with a view to establishing a corridor between them which would enable them to make their alliance against Hungary more effective by entirely surrounding that country's western frontier. Italy is particularly interested in forestalling such an eventuality on account of her opposition to the formation of a great Slav state on the eastern shores of the Adriatic. Another complicating factor has been brought into the situation through the development of a movement in Burgenland led by followers of ex-Emperor Charles and aiming ostensibly at autonomy for Burgenland. Fear has been expressed that this movement may be exploited to serve as the basis for the restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy.

ASIA MINOR.

In the mass of false news that is being propagated relative to the campaign in Asia Minor it is difficult to reach a satisfactory conclusion as to the real facts of the situation. One fact seems, however, to be clearly established: the British have in large measure withdrawn their support from the Greek cause. The tenor of British dispatches is now much less favorable to the Greeks and to Constantine in particular than was the case before the commencement of the Greek advance on Angora. The change in the British attitude may be attributed to a number of causes: First, the Greek success was producing a Pan-Islamic reaction among the Moslem peoples subject to Great Britain; second, the weakening of the Turks was making them more and more dependent on Moscow; and finally, a decisive success by the Greeks would have raised Greece to a position of dominance in the Near East that would have rendered her less amenable to British control and might even finally have given her possession of Constantinople, a key-point in the British system of naval supremacy. Complete elimination of the Turkish Nationalists would have destroyed the balance necessary to the control of the situation in the Near East by the Great Powers.

WORLD RECORD FOR ALTITUDE.

Lieut. John A. Macready, Air Ser., U.S.A., broke the world record for altitude by reaching a height of 40,180 feet at McCook Field on Sept. 28. The previous record was that of Major R. W. Schroeder, formerly of the Air Service, who climbed to 38,180 feet at McCook Field in 1920.

NATIONAL GUARD

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The total strength of the National Guard on Aug. 31 was 121,191. Of that number 6,029 were commissioned officers of all grades. The state of New York leads the other states, having a strength of 792 commissioned officers and 15,848 enlisted men. Pennsylvania has 517 officers and 10,724 enlisted men; Ohio a total strength of officers and men of 7,231; Massachusetts 6,827 and Wisconsin with a total strength of 6,324. The Air Service of the National Guard has a total of 58 commissioned officers and 268 enlisted men. Indiana has 15 Air Service officers and 81 enlisted men. Maryland 23 officers, 93 enlisted men, and Minnesota 20 officers and 94 enlisted men. The other branches of the Service in all the states have the following National Guard personnel: Infantry, 3,173 officers, 70,121 enlisted men; Infantry (Tanks), 37 officers, 662 enlisted men; Cavalry, 538 officers, 10,722 enlisted men; Field Artillery, 946 officers, 15,931 enlisted men; Coast Artillery Corps, 494 officers, 9,586 enlisted men; Corps of Engineers, 186 officers, 3,722 enlisted men; Signal Corps, 43 officers, 781 enlisted men; Medical Corps, 142 officers, 2,125 enlisted men; Trains, Q.M.C., 38 officers, 924 enlisted men; Military Police, one officer and 50 enlisted men.

WASHINGTON.

Washington continues to lead the states of the 9th Corps Area in the maintenance of National Guard troops. According to recent consolidated strength report the state's Guard is 2,533 enlisted men and 147 officers.

NEW YORK.

The 212th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, N.Y.N.G., under command of Col. N. B. Burr, held its first review and regimental drill in the armory for this season on Sept. 26. The command paraded nine companies of twenty solid files each, Colonel Burr taking the review. The event was highly successful in every respect. The spirit and enthusiasm shown were very noticeable. The command is recruiting with a fine class of men, including a number of ex-Service men. Two additional companies are organizing, and the equipment from the War Department is now under way. Colonel Burr will hold a review once a month, with some prominent person as the reviewing officer each time.

Capt. Charles E. Jacobs, regimental adjutant of the 212th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, N.Y.N.G. (old 12th Infantry), in a letter to us, dated Sept. 19, regarding the claim as to which organization is entitled to the record of being the first anti-aircraft regiment to be organized, says: "In the issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 10, 1921, it was stated that our claim to be the first anti-aircraft regiment was incorrect, in as much as

the 203d Artillery, Missouri, was organized in December, 1920. We still uphold the claim to being the first organized, as we were designated to be an anti-aircraft regiment in the reorganization plan of the 27th Division some time in August, 1920, but owing to the unsettled conditions in the National Guard at that time the actual transfer was delayed."

PAYMENT FOR NATIONAL GUARD TELEGRAMS.

The Adjutant General held that telegrams sent by officers of the National Guard when not in the Federal service had no other status so far as the War Department was concerned than any other private telegrams. The Chief of Militia Bureau was of the opinion that when conditions warranted the sending of telegrams on official business between the states and Federal depots or between the states and the War Department, the same may be paid from the Federal funds for the support of the Regular Army. The opinion of the J.A.G. holds that Sec. 67, National Defense act, as amended, provides for general expenses of the National Guard, and that telegrams sent under this statute may be paid for. The appropriation "Incidental expenses, Q.M.C." however, is not available for this purpose.

NEW JERSEY.

By orders issued from the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Howard S. Borden, commanding the 57th Infantry Brigade (New Jersey), Col. W. S. Price was on Sept. 19 relieved from command of the 114th Infantry, and Major C. F. Burr, also of the 114th, was relieved from command of the 2d Battalion. Both officers were among those who sent in their resignations last spring as a protest against the election of General Borden as brigade commander, they preferring as a brigadier general an officer who had served overseas. The resignations of officers sent in were held until the completion of the tour of field duty of the regiment. The 114th Infantry is to be reorganized, and any officer who does not care to fully perform his duty will be replaced by an officer who will.

PHYSICAL FITNESS OF NATIONAL GUARD FLYERS.

The Militia Bureau urges that precautions be exercised in regard to the physical fitness of Air Service officers and enlisted men of the National Guard. If the physical examination record of any flyer is incomplete, unsatisfactory, or not on file, or if there is doubt of any character as to the flyer's eligibility for flying, the commanding officer of the organization to which he belongs is ordered to direct the discontinuance of flying until his physical qualifications have been properly determined. Re-examinations are to be made from time to time to insure the continued physical fitness of any one on flying or training duty.

LEGION CAMPAIGN FOR DISABLED OFFICERS.

The vice chairman of the American Legion's Legislative Committee, Mr. J. T. Taylor, in a letter sent to the Secretary of War, vigorously calls the attention of the War Department to the neglect of disabled emergency Army officers after all other classes were suitably provided for. Mr. Taylor wrote:

"There are six classes of such officers and the emergency Army officer is the only class excluded from the benefits of retirement. We would also remind you that the Congress has recognized fully the wisdom and justice of such retirement legislation in the passage by the 66th Congress of a law re-affirming the right of retirement to emergency officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, which was authorized by an act of 1916. The three main War Department objections advanced are: First, discrimination between discharged officers themselves; second, discrimination between officers and soldiers; and lastly, expense. Answering the first, there is no discrimination whatsoever felt among wounded officers who would be beneficiaries, with regard to what each would receive as retired officers. The claim that these veterans make is based solely upon existing legislation and military practice, that each officer be retired in the grade which he holds—if still in the Service—or which he held at date of separation from the Service on account of physical disability. The American Legion is composed of all the elements of the wartime armies of the United States. Three times in national conventions, it has demanded elimination of this discrimination against emergency Army officers.

"The matter of cost—not a very great one—is one in which we feel the Department should have no concern. This is a matter to be decided by the Congress. We believe the War Department need not for any reason fear to exert its influence in behalf of this legislation, because of any expense that may be added to future Army appropriations. In the past, the American Legion committees repeatedly have appeared before Congress supporting legislation and appropriations for the national defense. The American Legion can always be counted on to lend its support to all desirable legislation of this kind.

"The War Department has taken the attitude that the proper compensation of these disabled veterans is a matter to be handled by the Veterans' Bureau. When called upon by the American Legion for an official expression of opinion on this matter, Charles R. Forbes, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, stated unequivocally that the contention for retirement pay and privileges is immediately proper and just, and that under existing laws his bureau cannot adequately or properly compensate these disabled veterans. With the passage of the Sweet bill, all classes of disabled veterans, except these emergency officers, have been granted the Congressional relief sought by the American Legion.

In the hearings on the Bursum bill, S. 1565, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the American Legion and these disabled veterans found a sympathetic audience. The various members of the Military Committee expressed themselves as being desirous of doing something substantial for the relief of this class of veterans that would be on a parity with the treatment extended to other classes of disabled officers. A majority of the members of the Senate have declared that they will vote for this bill, and the American Legion will then undertake to secure its passage through the houses. The relief of disabled veterans of all classes is properly an American Legion activity, and the American Legion cannot acquiesce in the objections of the War Department. It would be a source of very great satisfaction if the National Legislative Committee could report to the forthcoming national convention of the American Legion that the War Department has recognized the justice of this relief measure for these disabled veterans and had taken active steps to aid them in obtaining it."

ARM INSIGNIA FOR 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., division commander, Fort Bliss, in a recent memorandum to all commanding officers, said, in part: "It is desired to adopt an arm insignia for the 1st Cavalry Division that will not only foster a great pride in the division, but be in itself practical and of such meaning as to convey the Cavalry spirit and at the same time conform to the desires of the General Staff," says the Rio Grande Watch, organ of the troops serving in the Fort Bliss sector. Following this suggestion several officers prepared designs and drawings, which were submitted to Capt. Herbert E. Featherstone, U.S.A., at post headquarters, who placed them before the General Staff for consideration. One of the best was that of Lieut. Col. Ben. H. Dorcy, 7th Cav. It is, basically, for the entire 1st Cavalry Division. It consists of a shield of gold (yellow), charged with a bend, the head of a horse and the figure 7 below. The design is said to fulfill all the requirements of the General Staff in that it is heraldic in nature, conveys the meaning of the division and is simple in design. The bend, quartering the shield, and between the head and the figure 7, is to be of the facing colors of the different organizations, so far as their colors are heraldic, that for division headquarters being black, charged with two yellow stars; Brigade Headquarters, black with one yellow star; Engineers, scarlet with two white stripes; Artillery, scarlet; liaison troops, green; Medical troops, maroon; Supply, black with two white stripes; machine gun battalions, yellow outlined in red; Q.M. Corps, black striped with yellow. The design submitted by Captain Featherstone resembled that of Colonel Dorcy's. The shield varied somewhat in form, and is charged with a fess instead of a bend, that is a broad band, crossing the shield straight at the center, and bearing the figure 1. Above is the head of a horse and below are crossed sabers. Other excellent designs include one by Capt. V. W. B. Wales, 7th Cav., but which is not entirely heraldic in nature, and another by Sergeant Davis, 7th Cav. A board consisting of Brigadier General Howze, Cols. E. D. Scott, W. C. Short, J. H. Reeves, A. V. P. Anderson, Majors P. Reisinger, S. W. French and H. L. C. Jones, with Captain Featherstone as recorder, adopted Colonel Dorcy's design, with certain changes, which included the head of a thoroughbred horse instead of that of an unidentified breed. The president of the board directed Colonel Dorcy to prepare two more designs, one for the National Guard and another for a Reserve Cavalry division.

INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION

Along with the great American fallacy that we can raise an Army overnight is the still greater but more modern one that we can turn out the armament the next day. We cannot understand that in order to have effective INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION in war we must have INDUSTRIAL PREPARATION in peace.

PIERRE S. DU PONT ON WAR PROFITS.

Mr. Pierre S. DuPont, chairman of E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Co., which well-known concern has furnished a great part of the explosives used in all wars in which the United States has engaged, writing in *The Nation's Business*, a magazine for business men, on "War Doesn't Pay," says, in part: "No munitions concern can live by war alone. . . . Most people—business men included—probably think that war has no dangers for the makers of munitions. The truth is that no one realizes as clearly as do we makers of war necessities the grave financial dangers of modern conflict. Even for a company as strong and firmly established as our own, it is gamble whether it can successfully weather the storm. To-day we are still unsnarling the tangles that resulted from our part in the World War. We are by no means alone in this respect. I could name half a dozen great concerns that turned their energies to war production that are having serious difficulty in pulling through the after-war slump. I could mention a famous automobile company that turned to the production of airplane motors. They came out of the fight without even a factory, and since then they have not built a single car. There is a long list of such industrial casualties left in this country by the great war. . . . In time of war it is not difficult to enlist the capital of the adventurer in war-time pursuits. These adventurers are ready to take advantage of any situation. Their opportunities occur from time to time, not through their own making, and they are disregarded by the public as promoters of war. On the other hand, those industrial manufacturers who, through the production of similar materials, stand ready to help the nation in the hour of need are frequently the targets of those who aim to promote discord."

DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES FOR COMMERCIAL USE.

Profiting by the experience gained early in our entry into the World War, through lack of preparedness, the War Department has directed the Ordnance Department to catalogue and store for possible future use by private manufacturers, the immense quantity of dies, jigs and fixtures for the manufacture of small arms used by the Government in the World War. It is estimated that there are millions of dollars worth of this class of material on hand, included in which are 500,000 gauges, alone. All this could be quickly and easily applied to industrial machinery in case of need, and used for the manufacture of war material. It was Representative John Q. Tilson who obtained the passage of a bill early in 1917, which authorized the Government to furnish dies, jigs and fixtures to private concerns for the manufacture of war material. A small appropriation had

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS TO WITNESS ARMY TESTS.

Mechanical engineers and others in civil life who are interested in subjects concerning ordnance will find much to engage their attention, as, of course, will Ordnance officers of both branches of the Services, in the demonstration of ordnance and in the aerial exhibitions to be given at Aberdeen Proving Ground on Oct. 7 under the auspices of the Ordnance Department, reference to which, in part, was made in our issue of Sept. 10. The program includes, in addition, among other events, the firing of trace ammunition from Browning machine guns against free balloons, the firing of new design .50 caliber machine guns of increased range, demonstration of 75-mm. and 105-mm. howitzer motor carriages which it is claimed can make thirty miles per hour; demonstration of tractor-drawn gun carriages vs. self-propelled carriages; demonstrations of small, medium and large tanks, dropping of 2,000 and 4,000-pound bombs from airplanes, which, with the dropping of 600-pound bombs with instantaneous functioning and with delay friction fuses, are to be among the main events of the program, the firing of a 16-inch, 50-caliber gun from a barbette mount being the main feature of the whole program, however. In addition to the large number of Army officers who are expected to be present will be many members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Army Ordnance Association and the Society of Automotive Engineers, all of whom have been specially invited by Col. C. L. H. Ruggles, U.S.A., commanding the Proving Ground. The program is to be in charge of Col. J. W. Noyes, U.S.A., chief technical staff, Ordnance Department. A technical session of the Army Ordnance Association is to be held in the evening.

DYESTUFF COURSE FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

Lieut. Frank B. Gorin, C.W.S., has been detailed to take a nine months' course at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., on the subject of "Dyestuffs." The instructor is Professor Doyle, formerly chief chemist of the DuPont Company. As the manufacture of dyes and dyestuffs is so closely allied to the production of explosives and war gases, it is considered expedient that certain officers of the Regular Army should become familiar with the processes of their manufacture.

RESERVE FORCES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Officers' Reserve Corps

Reserve Officers' Training Corps

Naval Reserve Force

Citizens' Military Training Camps

Enlisted Reserve Corps

Officers' Reserve Corps

O.R.C. REGULATIONS.

The regulations for the O.R.C. are now being printed and will be distributed between Oct. 4 and Oct. 15. They are based on the provisions of the National Defense act as amended June 4, 1920, and were prepared by a committee of the Operations Division, War Department General Staff, to which was added an equal number of Reserve Corps officers. The provisions of law regarding the composition, duties and privileges of the O.R.C. have been printed at length in our columns. We give below a digest of the regulations about to be issued:

Eligibility for Appointment.

In time of peace appointees must be citizens of the United States or of the Philippines, age between 21 and 60. Any person who was an officer of the Army between April 6, 1917, and June 30, 1919, or of the Regular Army at any time, may be appointed a Reserve officer in the highest grade he held or any lower grade. Other appointees in Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery or Air Service enter as second lieutenants. Peace time appointments in branches just mentioned are limited to ex-Army officers, R.O.T.C. graduates (act of June 4, 1920), warrant officers and enlisted men of Regular Army, National Guard and Enlisted Reserve Corps, and persons who served in the Army sometime between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.

Promotion.

Promotion eligibility requires credit of three years' service in next lower grade, one thereof in the O.R.C. since Nov. 11, 1918. Credit is given for service between April 6, 1917, and Dec. 31, 1920; of this, that portion between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, to count double. Except for the required one year O.R.C. service since Nov. 11, 1918, credit will be given for Federally recognized National Guard service since Nov. 11, 1918.

Conditions required for promotion are: (1) Willingness of officer and recommendation for examination; (2) service for the prescribed time in grade; (3) passing examination; (4) appropriate assignment or duty on promotion.

Examination for Promotion.

The examination covers physical fitness, moral character, general fitness and professional fitness. In the examination for professional fitness, this will depend upon the class of duty to which the applicant is to be assigned, and will cover basic knowledge in the general principles of Army administration, supply, discipline, care of troops, sanitation, minor and combined tactics, principles of combat leadership, etc., to the degree that they apply to the grade and office for which the officer is being examined. Exercises and problems will not be framed so as to require knowledge or training greater than may be required of him after promotion to the next higher grade. The board will be governed by the spirit of the regulations, which is to ascertain if the officer is prepared to discharge the duties that may come with his promotion.

Exemptions.

For any portion of the examination officers will be permitted to file requests for exemption with the examining board. Claims for exemption may, in general, be granted when in the opinion of the board they are supported by a satisfactory evidence of proficiency in the subject under consideration.

Transfers.

Transfer, with the consent of the officer concerned, may be made for the best interests of the Service, as for instance, demonstrated better adaptability of the officer for duty in some other section of the Reserve Corps than that in which appointed. As in the Army, transfers are made without change of grade or date of appointment, except in the case of promotion under regulations referred to above.

Duty.

Reserve officers may attend general and special service schools, except the U.S.M.A., applications to be made through channels to The Adjutant General. They may also participate in small arms firing practice or artillery practice. The maximum obligatory peace time duty of officers is fixed by the law at fifteen days in a calendar year. With their consent, they may be assigned to duty for longer periods, and specially selected officers will be called from time to time for the following duties: (a) As additional members of War Department General Staff; (b) to attend the various Service schools; (c) for duty with organizations of Regular Army or Organized Reserves; (d) as instructors at training camps or schools; (e) for consultation, duty on courts-martial or boards, or other duties for which specially qualified.

The Officers' Reserve Corps on Sept. 24 contained a total of 66,886 officers, distributed by grade as follows: Major general 2, brigadier general 17, colonel 322, lieutenant colonel 1,193, major 5,897, captain 13,165, first lieutenant 16,223, second lieutenant 29,967.

THE ORGANIZED RESERVES.

The first steps in the ultimate organization of the Organized Reserves in three field armies, nine Army corps and twenty-seven divisions for the national defense are being taken by the War Department. The territorial boundaries of the three field armies and the nine corps of Organized Reserves are identical with those of the established army and corps areas. The divisions have been allocated as follows to armies, corps and states:

1st Army Area: 1st Corps Area—76th Div., Massachusetts; 94th Div., Connecticut and Rhode Island; 97th Div., Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. 2d Corps Area—77th Div., New York city and environs; 78th Div., New Jersey and Delaware; 98th Div., New York state (exclusive of New York city and environs). 3d Corps Area—79th Div., Eastern Pennsylvania; 80th

Div., Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia; 99th Div., Western Pennsylvania.

2d Army Area: 4th Corps Area—81st Div., Tennessee and North Carolina; 82d Div., Georgia, South Carolina and Florida; 87th Div., Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. 5th Corps Area—83d Div., Ohio; 84th Div., Indiana; 100th Div., Kentucky and West Virginia. 6th Corps Area—85th Div., Michigan; 86th Div., Illinois; 101st Div., Wisconsin.

3d Army Area: 7th Corps Area—88th Div., North Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa; 89th Div., South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas; 102d Div., Arkansas and Missouri. 8th Corps Area—90th Div., Texas; 95th Div., Oklahoma; 103d Div., Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. 9th Corps Area—91st Div., California; 96th Div., Washington and Oregon; 104th Div., Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming.

The Organized Reserves have nine more divisions than the National Army. The National Army divisions in the Organized Reserves are allocated to states which contributed the greatest number of soldiers to each. Care is being taken to assign Reserve Corps officers to units in the cities, or close to the cities in which they live. Approximately 500 officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army have been placed at the disposal of corps area commanders to assist in the organization of the Reserve Corps. The War Department is engaged in securing and assigning Reserve Corps officers and allocating the subordinate units of the divisions. It is believed that the National Army divisions will be reconstituted before the end of the year, but the organization of the new divisions will require more time. It is hoped that by July, 1922, the assignment of Reserve Corps officers will have been complete and that the various divisions will be ready to begin enlistments.

OFFICERS ACCEPTING COMMISSION IN O.R.C.

The following commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been accepted. The last preceding list was published on page 82, our issue of Sept. 24:

Allen, James E., 2d Lt., Inf., Spencer, Ind.
Andrews, James A., 1st Lt., Ord., New York city.
Biesott, Peter, 2d Lt., A.S., Langley Field, Va.
Bosant, Albert E., 2d Lt., Cav., Houston, Texas.
Burton, Harold H., Capt., Inf., East Cleveland, Ohio.
Campbell, Douglas, Lt. Col., Inf., Cold Spring, N.Y.
Campbell, Frank H., 1st Lt., Inf., Detroit, Mich.
Carr, Joe M., Capt., Inf., Cedarhurst, L.I., N.Y.
Carter, Jacob Monroe Jr., 1st Lt., Cav., Texarkana, Ark.
Chapman, James L., 1st Lt., Inf., Ottumwa, Iowa.
Clinton, James B., Capt., Med., Fairmont, W.Va.
Congo, Elmer A., 2d Lt., Gen. Ser., Haddonfield, N.J.
Conrad, Lawrence L., Capt., Inf., Minneapolis, Minn.
Cook, Maurice H., Maj., A.G., Providence, R.I.
Darley, John W., Capt., Inf., Baltimore, Md.
Daugherty, John E., Lt. Col., Med., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Donaldson, Roy H., 2d Lt., C.A., Montbello, Wash.
Duffy, Francis K., 2d Lt., Q.M., Newport News, Va.
Eastman, James B., Capt., Dental, New Haven, Conn.
Ege, George F., Capt., Inf., Jersey City, N.J.
El-Aswad, Khalil M., 1st Lt., Inf., New York city.
Engelman, Morton F., Capt., Inf., Omaha, Neb.
Engelmann, Otto, Maj., Q.M., Washington, D.C.
Fiddler, Lyle D., 2d Lt., Engr., New Brighton, Pa.
Ford, Bryan E., 1st Lt., Inf., New York city.
Frazier, Kenneth L., 2d Lt., A.S., Ross Field, Calif.
French, James D., 1st Lt., Inf., Boston (36), Mass.
Frost, John W., 2d Lt., A.S., Washington, D.C.
Gage, Edgar W., 2d Lt., Med., A.M., Boston, Mass.
Gale, Frank W., Capt., Dental, LaGrange, Ill.
Galullo, Michael J., 1st Lt., Inf., Waterbury, Conn.
Gilmores, Harry F., Capt., Inf., Astoria, L.I., N.Y.
Griswold, William C., Maj., Med., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Hamlin, Bryan, 2d Lt., A.S., New York city.
Howard, Earl E., Capt., C.A., Wheaton, Minn.
Huff, Elkanah W., Capt., Q.M., Washington, D.C.
Hunter, Walter B., Capt., Med., Coushatta, La.
Kauer, Ernest B., 2d Lt., A.S., West Orange, N.J.
Kear, Harry H., Lt. Col., Med., Washington, D.C.
Kiefer, Bernard R., Capt., Inf., New York city.
Kingsbury, Howard T., Lt. Col., J.A.G., New York city.
Koch, Arthur C., Capt., Inf., Larchmont, N.Y.
Lethbridge, Edgar W., 2d Lt., Inf., West Orange, N.J.
Lindsey, Floyd E., 2d Lt., F.A., Summitville, Ind.
Lyon, Terry A., Lt. Col., J.A.G., Fayetteville, N.C.
McGregor, Frank B., 2d Lt., F.A., Carthage, Mo.
McNeal, Edwin C., 1st Lt., F.A., Lawrenceburg, Tenn.
Macomber, Bart, 2d Lt., Inf., San Francisco, Calif.
Mayo, Anthony G., 2d Lt., Cav. (Sergt.), Fort Douglas, Utah.
Meredith, Paul O., 1st Lt., Inf., Franklin, Ind.
Modie, Clyde R., Maj., Dental, Madison, Wis.
Murphy, Charles E., 2d Lt., Inf. (Corp., Governor's Island).
Murphy, Charles F., 1st Lt., F.A., Detroit, Mich.
Nicholson, Harold E., Capt., Med., Shamrock, Texas.
Nieminen, Matt A., 2d Lt., A.S., Kelly Field, Texas.
Outerbridge, Vivian L., Lt. Col., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Parkin, Donald W., 1st Lt., F.A., Chicago, Ill.
Pape, Albert R., Capt., F.A., San Antonio, Texas.
Pope, Charles F., 1st Lt., Inf., East Orange, N.J.
Per-Lee, William E., Maj., Inf., Stillwater, Minn.
Rosenthal, Fred R., 1st Lt., Inf., Richmond, Va.
Schiffer, Wilson E., 2d Lt., Inf., Portland, Ore.
Shields, Robert McC., Capt., Inf., New York city.
Smith, Howard H., Capt., F.A., Macon, Ga.
Soper, Richard W., Maj., Med., Helena, Mont.
Stockley, George J., Capt., Inf., New York city.
Sweeney, Ralph C., 2d Lt., F.A., Omaha, Neb.
Thierry, Lewis M., Lt. Col., C.A., New York city.
Thomas, Robert B., 1st Lt., Inf., Bayonne, N.J.
Tomlinson, Arnold A., 2d Lt., Finance, Los Angeles, Calif.
Tucker, William L., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf., Vicksburg, Miss.
Tillery, Allen J., 2d Lt., A.S., Shreveport, La.
Washburn, Stanley, Maj., Cav., Lakewood, N.J.
Watson, Pierce B., 2d Lt., Q.M., New York city.
Wigdahl, Almer B., 1st Lt., Dental, Decatur, Iowa.
Wight, Ralph B., 1st Lt., Inf., Sanford, Fla.
Wolfford, Luke P., Maj., Inf., Cleveland, Ohio.
Wood, Edgar T., 1st Lt., Cav., Dallas, Texas.
Woodall, Howard, Capt., A.G., San Marcos, Texas.
Young, George, Capt., Inf., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RETIRED REGULAR OFFICERS IN O.R.C.

Retired Regular Army officers are eligible for appointment to the Officers' Reserve Corps, according to an opinion that has been rendered by the Judge Advocate General of the Army and approved by the Secretary of War. It is understood that there are a number of retired Regular Army officers who desire to enter the O.R.C., and, to settle their legal status, the Assistant Chief of Staff asked the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, who reviewed the law creating the O.R.C. In the law there is no specific mention of retired Regular Army officers. It was felt that former Regular Army officers are eligible for the O.R.C., but at the same time it does

not exclude retired officers. The question is somewhat complicated by the fact that retired officers form sort of a reserve corps themselves, as they are liable to be called to active service in event of war. The J.A.G., however, held that as the law states that "an officer of the Regular Army at any time" is eligible to the Reserve Corps there is no objection to the retired Regular officers in the corps. He declared in effect that it was the plain intent of Congress to make any one with the required military training and other qualifications, eligible for the O.R.C. It is understood that several retired Regular officers, who are still in physical condition to render active service, intend to make application for appointment for the O.R.C. The nomination of Lieut. Col. Sanford H. Wadham, U.S.A., retired, to be a brigadier general, O.R.C., was received by the Senate Sept. 26.

SALES TO RESERVE OFFICERS.

Numerous inquiries received by The Adjutant General of the Army indicate that many Reserve officers are not acquainted with the provisions of the War Department by which they may buy articles of equipment, and clothing on the same basis and at the same prices at which these articles are sold to officers of the Regular Army. These provide that the Reserve officer, after proper identification, may buy any article that he would need any time that he was called to active duty. Aside from clothing and ammunition, but one of any article will be sold to the Reserve officers, however, thus insuring that the purchases are for their own use. Price lists may be obtained through the Quartermaster at any corps area headquarters. Goods may be ordered by letter, addressed to the corps area commander, with the request that it be forwarded to the proper point of supply with an endorsement identifying the reservist applying, as a Reserve officer of the Army. If a similar article has been purchased before, it will be necessary for the Reserve officer to produce evidence that it was lost or stolen through no neglect of his own.

Naval Reserve Force

OFFICER ENROLMENT POLICY.

The following present policy in regard to enrolments of officers in the Reserve Force is published for the information of those officers of the temporary Navy who contemplate resigning, or whose temporary commissions will be revoked on Dec. 31, 1921, also for those officers of the Regular Navy, who contemplate resigning.

Line Officers, Commissioned and Warrant: Owing to lack of funds through reduced appropriations by Congress, it is necessary to reduce the number of officers in the Reserve Force, therefore, until further orders no new enrolments of officers are being made.

Medical Officers and Supply Officers: In accordance with Navy Dept. order of July 30, 1921, the number of Medical officers of the N.R.F. is being gradually reduced from about 1,500 to 300, and the number of Supply officers from about 2,600 to 200. Quotas of Medical officers and Supply officers for retention in the Reserve Force have been assigned to the various naval districts. These quotas total 300 Medical officers and 200 Supply officers, and will be selected by commanders from these officers now enrolled in the Reserve Force. No new enrolments of Medical officers and Supply officers are being made. No enrolments or re-enrolments are being made of naval constructors, civil engineers, chaplains and dentists. Officers of these corps now enrolled will not be re-enrolled upon expiration of current enrolments.

ACTIVE TRAINING SUSPENDED.

In carrying out the drastic policy for retrenchment, the Navy Department has instructed the commanders of the naval districts to suspend active training for officers and men of the Naval Reserve Force. This does not cancel previous orders issued for cruises which have not yet been carried out. In addition these commanders are instructed not to re-enroll former members of the N.R.F. who do not take physical examination and execute oath within four months of expiration of previous enrolment.

SUMMER CRUISES ABOUSE ENTHUSIASM.

The Navy Department is receiving some enthusiastic reports from officers of the N.R.F. who served on the summer cruise this year. Many of them are in the way of informal letters which have been written to the Bureau of Navigation. One of them was from Lieut. (j.g.) Franklin W. Peck, who is a student in the law department of the University of Texas. In the course of his letter, Lieutenant Peck said: "During the full period of the cruise I was attached to the U.S.S. Macdonough standing senior watches and receiving instruction in navigation, ordnance, gunnery, general ship drills, torpedoes, etc. I wish especially to mention the courteous and efficient manner in which the instruction was conducted by the commanding officer of the ship, Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Ray, U.S.N., by the executive officer, Lieut. (j.g.) W. A. Ansel, U.S.N., and the energy displayed by the other officers regularly attached to the ship. I found the cruise not only profitable but thoroughly enjoyable."

FINANCE SCHOOL TO OPEN IN OCTOBER.

Corps area Finance officers are being called upon by the Finance Department to submit names of enlisted men to attend the class of the Finance School at Fort Hunt, Va., which it is expected, will begin some time between Oct. 1 and 15. Fort Hunt is just across the Potomac river from Fort Washington, where the school has been established.

EDITORIAL

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—*Camille Flammarion.*

Even Trained Troops Ineffective When Methods Not Up to Date

In every profession other than that of arms the student preparing for it or the man practicing it is constantly able to see work of the kind which he must do, being done. The lawyer can always go to the courts, the doctor or surgeon can always go to a clinic, the engineer can always see construction work underway. The soldier or sailor passes long periods of peace in which he cannot see his profession really practiced. This is, of course, fortunate from the point of view of humanity. On the other hand, it makes the new methods thought up in peace dangerous of application when war comes, because they have not been tried out.

However, the tendency of all armies and navies is towards ultra-conservatism. They know the value of tradition and they know what has been done in combat in the past is a good basis for the future. This can be carried to an extreme and prevent the adoption of new methods with the consequent danger of defeat when war comes.

In the early part of the recent war, as has been brought out previously in editorials in this paper, the Allies suffered considerably from the fact that the Germans were prepared to use later methods than was the case with themselves. As every war progresses, the necessity to be constantly on the hunt for new methods and new weapons is always apparent. From the beginning in 1914 until the Armistice the advantages which accrued to the side which did this and the disadvantages under which the side labored which did not, were painfully evident.

The Method of Defense

In the August issue of the *Revue Militaire Generale* there is the official report of the German attack May 27, 1918, on the 22d French infantry division holding part of the Chemin des Dames. It will be recalled that this attack, like the March attack on the British, was entirely successful and only came to an end when the Germans reached the Marne. The tremendous effect of this success on public opinion the world over and particularly in France and England will never be forgotten. Many were willing to have the war end then, as they thought the Germans irresistible. There can be no doubt that had the last great German assault, which began July 15 and the center of which was in the Champagne, been equally successful, the Germans would have won the war. Not only were civilians greatly discouraged, but also both the British and French armies. Our troops were not, if for no other reason than because still fresh and as yet unsubjected on the whole to the wearing hardship of continuous modern fighting. However, their numbers were insufficient to have exercised a decisive influence had the Germans been successful in their Champagne attack.

The conclusions drawn from careful study of the report of the Chemin des Dames action show that the primary difference between the failure to stop the Germans in May and the success in stopping them in July was nothing more than a question of the method of defense. The report establishes that troops of the 22d Infantry Division were in a perfect physical and moral state at the moment of the German attack. They were commanded by officers with long experience in war and excellent records. There was no surprise because the hour and day of the attack had been ascertained from prisoners taken the night of May 25 and 26. As a result of this information, all troops were able to take their proper position prior to the time the enemy's fire preceding the attack came down.

While it is admitted that the front of fourteen kilometers assigned to the division was too long, the main cause of the defeat is ascribed to the fact that the echelonement in depth was insufficient. The echelonement in depth of seven kilometers for an entrenched division was shown to be absolutely insufficient because of the great range of modern arms. The more feeble the means at the disposal of the defense the greater the necessity for echelonement in depth in order to insure the preservation of sufficient of them from the enemy's artillery fire, so that when the attacking infantry has passed over the ground which their artillery can reach, they will still encounter substantial resistance. There can be no criticism of the conduct of the men and officers of this division because the total losses of line officers and enlisted men was very close to the effective of the division when the attack came. Of the six colonels only one was not killed or captured. None of the battalion commanders survived, all being killed or captured.

A Lesson for the American Troops

The American 42d Infantry Division, which was relieved in Lorraine by the 77th American Infantry Division and the remnants consisting of four 75's and less than 1,000 Infantry of a French division which had been on the Chemin des Dames during the same attack, had the necessity for echelonement in depth very strongly borne in on them particularly as they knew they

Even Trained Troops Ineffective When Methods Not Up to Date

Pacifism's Great Design

would undoubtedly face a similar attack before long. A short while later when put in line with the French in the Champagne in the neighborhood of Suippe, which is almost directly north of Chalons-sur-Marne, one of the principal German objectives, the 42d Division had a chance to see how the lessons of May 27 had been put in practice by General Gouraud in his preparation for the last German attack.

The original front line trenches only contained watchers whose sole duty was to send up the prescribed rockets when the German attack came. Several kilometers back various small positions capable of all around defense and unconnected with each other were garrisoned by small units of infantry who knew they were to be sacrificed. Several kilometers back of these "islands" was the so-called intermediate position which was really the first line of defense. While the number of French and American guns in line was very large in proportion to the infantry, this latter arm was not numerous enough to furnish anything more than local reserves. If the Germans got through the intermediate position it was pretty well understood that there was nothing left to stop them, as the second position, which was a number of kilometers to the rear, was only garrisoned by a relatively few battalions of infantry, most of which were drawn into the fight before it was over.

Those who were present will never forget the contrast between the almost absolute silence several days preceding the attack, during which time hardly a shot was fired, and the sudden and tremendous roar when all of the French and American batteries assigned to counter preparation work brought down their fire on the German trenches filled with their infantry waiting to attack at 11:30 the night of July 14-15. The German preparatory fire started at midnight. Just before dawn the German infantry started their attack, the German batteries assigned accompanying fire began to fire and the American and French batteries assigned the defensive barrage hitherto silent also began their fire. At no time before nor at any time after, including the second phase of the second Battle of the Marne, the St. Mihiel and all of the Argonne, was any fire approaching the intensity of this experience.

Success of New Methods

In spite of the fact that the German infantry had been subjected to heavy counter preparation fire before the attack, in spite of the fact that the batteries assigned defensive barrages only had to cover a front of 200 meters and a depth from 200 to 300 meters, they crossed No Man's Land, all the obstacles and intricate trenches with which the Champagne was full because of the three years' fighting which had taken place there. They wiped out most of the "islands" of infantry, surged around the others and vigorously attacked the intermediate position into which they broke in a number of places. The small infantry reserves of the defense were soon entirely used up. The batteries with few exceptions were firing their last barrage. Had the Germans been able to have shovelled the attack a little bit longer and a little bit harder, the victory would have been theirs. No one who stood in the Champagne that day will ever forget how close they came. Given the fullest possible credit to every one concerned in the defense and stating as was the fact that no men could have done more than was done, the truth is that the great echelonement in depth was the primary cause of the German defeat. General Gouraud, in his farewell address to the general and field

The Mission of this Paper

THE EDITOR conceives the mission of this paper to be to help the officer and enlisted man, Regular and Reservist on land and on sea, the National Guardsman, the student in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizen in the training camp, and the civilian, to understand each other and the problems with which they *ALL AS CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE CONFRONTED.*

officers of the 42d Division in the small group of trees on the edge of the battlefield in which he thanked them for the part the division had played, told them that they were going immediately to another heavy action, and that he wished to impress upon their mind that echelonement in depth was the key to successful defensive and the reason for the victory of July 15 and 16.

That was the last German offensive. Their failure on this date meant for them the beginning of the end. From this date the initiative passed from their hands to those of the Allies, never to be regained. The primary reason was the readiness and willingness of the French command to try new methods.

Pacifism's Great Design

FOR all the pacifist plans to bring peace to the world there is none more grandiose in conception nor so complete in its failure as the Great Design of Henry IV. of France, the true parent of the nineteenth century American League to Enforce Peace. What knowledge we have of it comes solely from one source, the memoirs of the Duke of Sully, one of Henry's ministers and a leading spirit in his reign. There are critics of history who declare that the plan was not "a formed scheme of Henry's planning, but a romance, based on facts, and encouraged by the bold projects of Queen Elizabeth and the war-loving energy of the Duke of Sully."

To Form a Christian Republic

Henry's Great Design was to form a "Christian Republic," the first move to be the reduction of the number of European states so that all Europe should be divided among fifteen powers. These countries were to include England, France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, the German Empire, the Papacy, Poland and Bohemia. To these were to be added four republics, Switzerland, Venice, the States of Holland and Belgium, and the Republic of Italy. To show how closely the Great Design resembled our own League to Enforce Peace in its basic military idea, these fifteen powers were to maintain one standing army. The chief business of this force was to have been the keeping of peace among the states, to prevent any ruler of one country from interfering with another, or from enlarging his boundaries. In fact to prevent any royal usurpations. This standing army was also to repel invasions of barbarians.

The Great Design provided for a grand army of 320,000 men in quotas agreed upon by the several members of the "Christian Republic" and provided by them. Thus, for example, England was to furnish troops to the number of 8,000 foot, 1,500 horse, and eight cannon. The quota of the Pope was to be 10,000 foot, 1,500 horse and eight cannon, while that of France was to have been 32,000 foot, 5,000 horse and eight cannon.

The civil end of the federation's affairs was to be conducted by a senate. The membership of this body was to be made up of four members from each of the more powerful states and two from each of the smaller states. Each member was to serve three years and the senate was to be in continuous session. The historian of the Great Design declares that Henry had secured the active co-operation of twelve of the fifteen powers before he was assassinated. It is not the least interesting feature of this plan that Sully illustrated, with a financial summary, that money could be saved if the "Christian Republic" kept a standing army such as was proposed.

Since the publication of Sully's memoirs, in 1638 and 1662, this plan of the Great Design has attracted much

Pacifists Admire Plan

attention from the professional pacifists. That it amounted to nothing appealed to them as little as did its chief feature that the members of the "Christian Republic" were to make war to maintain peace. In 1693 William Penn proposed a federation of the European nations in a pamphlet in which he praised the Great Design. And in our own country Edward Everett Hale, at the time of the Franco-Prussian War, called attention to the Great Design when he argued in favor of the forming of a United States of Europe as a means of securing peace.

The shallowness of most pacifist movements is shown, as in the case of the Great Design, by its superficial expediency. The plea of economy achieved through a standing army, as advocated by Sully, is of a piece with the economical arguments advanced by our pacifists today. They are put forward as a reason for reducing our Military Establishment and negating our whole system of a proper national defense. They are the spring from which flows the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments that is to be held in Washington in November. The pacifist's economical arguments are false to the core. But economy in government is the popular cry of the hour. And the professional pacifist always plays on the popular note to muffle the discords of his own meretricious tune. It must rest on the innate good sense of the American people as to whether the pacifists can sway Congress and the Government to their harmful ends.

VOICE OF THE SERVICES

The Constitution of the United States makes all males part of the organized militia of the United States during the greater part of their lives. Modern war demands great activity on the part of women of the nation. The great war showed the immense value of the work done by them. For these reasons this column is open to all citizens of the United States as well as all members of the Services to express their opinion on subjects having to do with national defense regardless of the opinions of the editor. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed in these letters.

ENLISTED RETIRED PAY PLAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The general consensus of opinion as canvassed throughout the post at Fort Mills, P.I., seems to favor a certain per cent. of pay be deducted from each enlisted man to pay all retired men, except those already retired at \$100 and a graduated retirement similar to the Navy, allowing all double time already gained to count toward retirement.

In connection with the above the following is suggested: Par. 137, A.R., be changed to read the authorized pay and allowances of retired enlisted men will be paid by the Zone Finance Officer, Washington, D.C. Their pay upon retirement after sixteen years' service will be the pay of a private soldier on first enlistment as of the act of June 4, 1920, with the extra ration allowance of a master sergeant as of the act of June 4, 1920; and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, light and fuel, and upon retirement after twenty years' service the pay of a sergeant of the line on first enlistment, act of June 4, 1920; and the extra ration allowance of a master sergeant as of the act of June 4, 1920, and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, light and fuel; and upon retirement after twenty-five years' service the pay of a technical sergeant on first enlistment as of the act of June 4, 1920, and the extra ration of a master sergeant as of the act of June 4, 1920, and \$6.25 in lieu of quarters, light and fuel in addition to the above \$100 per month to each retired enlisted man from a fund created by deducting one per cent. for each dollar of the pay of a soldier. Thus a soldier on first enlistment will have thirty cents per month deducted from his pay while a master sergeant with fifteen years' service would have ninety-six cents deducted from his pay.

And, further, a soldier who retires after sixteen years' service is to attend a training camp each year in the grade he was retired in as instructor, for a period of ten years; and a soldier who retires after twenty years' service to attend a training camp for five years after he retires as instructor in the grade he retires; and a soldier who retires after twenty-five years' service to be exempt from the training camps; all three grades to be subject to call to the colors in case of actual hostilities. Transportation, clothing and rations only to be fur-

nished a retired soldier while attending training camps. The retirement to take effect at once, with the rate of Government pay as set forth above, and the pay from the fund to take effect within one year or as soon as funds become available.

REDIC H. CARTWRIGHT, Tech. Sergt., O.D.

ALLOWANCE REVISION NEEDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 24 pointing out the necessity of increasing the allowances of non-commissioned officers stationed and on duty in cities is to the point and opportune. Quick remedial action is necessary. The Army since the war has a keener realization of the value of the non-commissioned officers, especially those of the first three grades who are making the staff departments and their operation their life's work and study. Unfortunately, many efficient non-commissioned officers, thoroughly competent and valuable assets to the Service, have secured their discharge for more lucrative positions which are numerous in civil life for the ambitious and able, even in these hard times. All laws and regulations on the subject of allowances need urgent revision.

The necessity of economy at this time is fully appreciated, but excessive economy has shown, and will continue to show its detrimental effects on the Service as a whole. The cost of living has almost doubled in the last few years, rents have in a good many instances tripled, still the allowance for quarters has been stationary since time immemorial. The necessity for an increase in commutation of rations is unquestionable and self-evident. I sincerely hope, in a spirit of fairness that the matter will be brought to the attention of the Congressional Committee on Military Affairs, and that action to remedy the situation will be initiated promptly.

AFFECTED.

Interesting War Books

THREE SOLDIERS.

Three Soldiers, by John Dos Passos (George H. Doran Co.: New York). Authors, socialistically inclined, whether more or less (for they are all the same in this particular), seem to regard many of such works as they produce as incomplete unless the "militaristic machine" is duly and properly damned, the social proletariat idea exalted, and the spirit of battle and warfare in the breast of man described as something altogether vile and inexcusable. Officers and non-coms. are portrayed as brutal, overbearing, heartless martinetts and

the enlisted men martyrs to the god of war. Evidently, this author has no stomach for soldiering.

Three Soldiers is fiction and pretends to set forth, chiefly, the experiences of men who were taken in the draft here and who served in the A.E.F. The scenes are laid almost entirely in France. The author no doubt prides himself upon his realism and the Army "atmosphere" he seeks to convey. In this he has succeeded, to an extent, but the story he tells is sordid and unpleasant, one-sided and distorted. No one, so far as is known, has ever yet claimed warfare to be a pleasure and amusing pastime. There is no word in the book of patriotism or of pride in the wearing of the uniform. In his description of military details the author is partly accurate, but throughout the book there is constantly reiterated, in approving tones, a contempt for discipline and disregard for authority.

There are many such stock expressions as "the hideous of making men into machines," and "the tingling bodies constrained into the rigid attitudes of automatons in uniform." Profanity is used to a wearisome and unnecessary extent, presumably to add "color" to the story, while there are numerous references to situations in which women of France are concerned that should have been omitted. These are all used in connection with episodes in the daily life of American enlisted men. When, added to this, we read of some of the characters advocating the running through with a bayonet of some officer or non-commissioned officer who has incurred the displeasure of certain enlisted men who resented discipline or even considered killing their superior officers with hand grenades, an impression may be gained of the type of matter this book contains. Military men may perhaps read the work with a certain degree of amused interest, while doubtless condemning the moral it seeks to convey.

Questions and Answers

DISCIPLINE asks: A warrant officer shall rank next grade below that of second lieutenant. Can a warrant officer be placed in a position where he will have to receive and obey orders from Army field clerks?

Answer: No; a field clerk has no relative command rank; he is neither an enlisted man nor a commissioned officer. The rank of warrant officer is defined as stated in your question.

J. C. asks: (1) What date did the 2nd Infantry leave the Philippines for the U.S. in 1901? (2) What date did the 3d Infantry leave Alaska in 1906? (3) What date did the 17th Infantry leave Cuba in 1909?

Answer: (1) About Nov. 5. (2) About Sept. 28. (3) About Jan. 14.

X. asks: (1) I re-enlisted in Air Service, San Diego, one year ago; had no furlough. Am I entitled now to two months' re-enlistment furlough? (2) Are staff sergeants required to do guard duty in any but exceptional circumstances?

Answer: (1) You are entitled to one month's leave on three-year enlistment. Not having taken it at time of re-enlistment the inference is furlough would be forfeited. See W.D. Circular 166, May 3, 1920. (2) No. However, it is more or less a matter of squadron administration, and if lower ranking enlisted men are not available it might be required.

(Continued on page 115.)

Role of Naval Weapons in Battle

(Continued from page 101.)

gunfire of capital ships; light cruisers (four), "Wiesbaden" by gunfire of cruisers, "Elbing" by collision with a German battleship, "Rostock" by torpedo from a destroyer, and "Frauenlob" by torpedo from a cruiser; and destroyers (five), one (V-4) by striking an enemy mine, two (V-27 and V-29) by gunfire of destroyers, and two (V-48 and S-35) by gunfire of battleships. The British losses were greater, but due largely to gunfire. None of these types of ships is obsolete although actually sunk in battle by gunfire, torpedoes, mines and collision. Neither is a ship obsolete if sunk by a bomb from a bombing plane.

Use of Submarine and Aircraft

In this battle there were three distinct fights before the final fight between the battleships, that is, the fights between the light cruisers, the battle cruisers and the destroyers. If submarines and plane carriers are added to the fleet there will be a preliminary fight to sink the submarines and another to sink the carriers and to shoot down the bombing planes. In other words, the inclusion of two more weapons in the fleet merely increases the number of preliminary encounters from three to five before the final engagement between the battleships.

As submarines are necessarily slower than surface ships they cannot maneuver with the fleet, but must lie in wait for the enemy. At Jutland, therefore, von Scheer stationed his submarines off the British ports to attack the surface ships as they put to sea. Some seven submarines were stationed outside of the Firth of Forth, but Beatty put to sea with over fifty ships unharmed. He sailed at high speed during the darkness of night. The submarines were unable to attack him. One, however, reported seeing Beatty pass at daylight. When in a future war we have fleet submarines they may be able to cruise with the fleet, but will be slower than surface ships and it will be difficult or even impossible to maneuver the fleet so as to induce or force the enemy over them as they lie in wait.

Aircraft are so dependent on clear weather that we must make battle plans of such a nature that we can operate without them if the bad weather intervenes. We know that von Scheer had planned to bombard the English coast in order to draw out a few English ships which he hoped to sink. We know he feared to cross the North Sea with his battleships lest the superior British battleship fleet cut him off. The role of the ten Zeppelins attached to his fleet was to scout and warn him of the British approach. We know that on May 23, 1916, he was ready, but that his aviators reported daily for eight days (May 23 to 30) that the weather was not suitable for flying. We know that this failure of aircraft caused him to change his whole plan. He gave up the bombardment of the English coast, and on May 31 cruised up on the German side of the North Sea. During this day when over 250 ships were engaged in the battle of Jutland, starting at 2:38 p.m., continuing all afternoon and throughout the night, five Zeppelins were unable to locate either of the opposing fleets. One Zeppelin (L-14) was right over the scene when the battle was at its height, but never knew it. Although the visibility was poor, due to the North Sea mist, the ships found each other and fought at short ranges despite the mist and the smoke of battle.

Even a slight study of the fleet formation in the accompanying sketch should convince the reader that every single craft from Zeppelin to submarine must be directly

under the admiral commanding the fleet. When this fleet starts to cross the ocean to carry out a great naval search problem to locate and to attack the enemy's fleet it seems clear that the commander of every aircraft, every surface ship and every submarine must be a naval officer skilled as a navigator and able to work out his position at sea, a student of naval strategy, so that he can co-operate in the search for the enemy, and indoctrinated in naval tactics in order to play his role correctly in a great naval battle.

Seek and Destroy the Enemy

What then is the status of the aviator? Aviation enthusiasts do not seem content to have the aviator play his obviously great and proper role as one of the units in a great fleet or as one of the units in a great army, but demand that he operate independently in defiance of all principles of sound strategy. It seems clear that fighting at sea is a naval problem no matter what weapons are employed.

In the event of war with a European power it seems clear that we would send our fleet to Europe to seize a base and operate in European waters or the enemy's fleet would cross the Atlantic and occupy a base either to the northward of our Atlantic coast or in the West Indies. It therefore becomes evident that if we adopt the offensive our naval battles would be fought in European waters, well off the New England coast or in the West Indies. To take advantage of the great possibilities of bombing planes we must ensure their participation in future naval battles. To accomplish this, plane carriers of special construction are mandatory.

Many seem to think that the country will be safe without battleships or battle cruisers, and that they can remain quietly at home behind a barrier of bombing planes. In time of war the enemy could, without ever coming near our coast, capture all our island possessions from the Virgin Islands to the Philippines, take the Panama Canal and Alaska and sweep our costly merchant marine from the high seas. Will America ever be satisfied with merely a defensive policy? A nation on the defensive can never win a war. The best defense is a vigorous offensive.

In the recent war we sent our destroyers, submarines, aircraft and battleships to Europe to "seek and destroy the enemy." In the Spanish War Dewey sailed at once for the Philippines to "seek and destroy the enemy," while the Atlantic Fleet sailed for the West Indies on a similar mission. Good strategy demands that we add battle cruisers and plane carriers to the fleet in order to retain our policy of "Seek and destroy the enemy" rather than adopt this new one of "Stay at home behind the bombing plane."

Congress and the Japanese Question

(Continued from page 101.)

plete control of an alien race. They will outnumber us in population; they will control the pulse of commerce. The traditions, the religions, the hopes, and aspirations of the races differ radically; they can never meet on a common ground. If the Republic is to survive, there must be an American people; one people, inseparable.

Possible Political Upheaval in West

This meeting was not held and this platform was not adopted to arouse the people of the West. They are already aroused. Every time a Japanese buys a farm, builds a house, there is a neighborhood indignation meet-

ing. The conference was held and the principles were adopted to quiet the people of this great section. Action was being demanded and to satisfy it the meeting was held. It is a solemn covenant between the people of the West and their representatives in Congress. Now when the Limitation of Armaments Conference is held the West will expect results. The West will not be ready to disarm until there are assurances that they have exclusive right to the land.

It will be noted that Senator Borah of Idaho is on the committee. So is Senator King. Evidently, their constituents made them stand up and be counted when the Japanese issue was raised. Senator Herrel of Oklahoma, another "little Army and Navy" advocate, responded to the call of his constituents on the issue. An analysis of the organization shows that there is a nucleus of a political party in this group of states. At least, it can swing the next Congressional election.

This will be no small factor in the Conference. The demands of these states will be taken into consideration, or there will be a political upheaval in the West. How the demands of the West and Japan meet will be a task which is beyond the formation of the League of Nations. Senator Johnson has already manifested considerable impatience at the manner in which the State Department has been dealing with the Japanese question. It can be taken for granted that any treaty agreed to at the Conference which deals with the Far Eastern question and does not exclude the Japanese from the Pacific coast will be opposed by him. The fact that Senator Borah proposed a resolution for disarmament will not modify his views on the Japanese question. He can be depended upon to support Senator Johnson in any effort to force a solution of the Japanese question from the Pacific coast point of view in any treaty that deals with the Far Eastern question.

And the fight that the West is making for the exclusion of the Japanese is meeting with a sympathetic hearing in the South. It will be noted that practically all of the Southern states west of the Mississippi are included in the anti-Japanese group. The alliance of certain sections with the Democratic party is not any too strong, and if Senators Borah and Johnson should inaugurate a new party movement it would meet with a response from the South. Sure it is that the West will not submit to any solution of the Far Eastern question that does not exclude the Japanese by treaty. These political conditions must be taken into consideration at the Disarmament Conference, for the West will resent a reduction in the strength of the Navy until it is assured of adequate protection from the "peaceful penetration" of the Pacific coast by Japan.

OFFICERS' RECORDS AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

As a matter of convenience to visitors at Arlington Cemetery there have been collected and placed in the public room in the old Lee Mansion copies of Cullum's Biographical Register of Graduates, U.S.M.A.; Annual Reports of the Association of Graduates, U.S.M.A., from 1893 to 1920, containing biographical sketches with portraits of deceased graduates, U.S.M.A.; Gen. V. Henry's Records of Civilian Appointments, U.S.A.; Heitman's Historical Register; Powell's List of Officers, U.S.A.; Hamersly's Records of Officers, U.S.A., 1779-1879, and Hamersly's Record of Naval Officers. For visitors who desire to learn more of the deceased officers who are interred at Arlington than appears on their headstones these records are, on application at the office, available for examination.

Retirements

Col. Edson A. Lewis, Inf., U.S.A., upon his own application was retired from active service Sept. 23, 1921, after more than thirty-eight years' service. He was born in Canada Feb. 1, 1863, and is a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of 1887, when he was assigned to the 18th Infantry. Among other duties he served on college duty and saw service in Honolulu, in the Philippines, on the Texas border patrol, 1915, and was with the 6th Infantry on the Mexican Punitive Expedition in 1916. He also served in France with the A.E.F. during the World War, being in command of the 64th Infantry.

In announcing the retirement from active service of Master Sergt. Johann H. C. Rabeler, 40th Inf., U.S.A., on Sept. 6, 1921, Major E. W. Savage, commanding the 40th Infantry, in G.O. 64, dated Danville, W. Va., invites the attention of the entire command to the long, efficient, and faithful service of Sergeant Rabeler. He enlisted in Co. L, 4th Inf., June 14, 1899, and later enlistments were in the 9th, 26th and 40th Infantry. He has six discharges with character "excellent." Major Savage in concluding the order "expresses the appreciation of the officers and enlisted men of the regiment for the many years of faithful service which Sergeant Major Rabeler has rendered. Officers and men send with him their best wishes and the hope that he will be able to enjoy for many years his well earned retirement."

Obituaries

Major Samuel A. Smoke, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly Sept. 23, 1921, at his home, 3788 Washington street, Kansas City, Mo. He was head of the R.O.T.C. in the Kansas City schools. He was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and in 1891 and during the World War he was on duty at the Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Susan T. Smoke, one daughter, Mrs. Nelson Boice, of Kansas City, Mo., and a son, Samuel A. Smoke, Jr., of Columbia, Mo. Interment was on Sept. 25, at Columbia, Mo. Major Smoke was born in Florida Feb. 11, 1863, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1887, when he was assigned to the 6th Infantry. Among his early services he performed duty on the frontier at Fort Lyon, Colo., and subsequent service included duty in Texas, and on college duty and service at various posts. During the war with Spain he served as chief Q.M., 1st Division, 1st Corps, at Macon, Ga., and was appointed chief Q.M., Department of Santa Clara, Cuba, Jan. 4, 1899. He was retired March 21, 1901, for disability in the line of duty.

Capt. John A. Minnis, U.S.M.C., stationed at Quantico, Va., was killed while practicing night flying at that place on Sept. 23, 1921, when his machine crashed. He had been flying at an altitude of about 3,000 feet, giving practice to the Searchlight Battalion at the Marine Barracks. Observers gained the impression that his ship was out of control. It fell, and with the motor running, struck the water in Quantico creek. Captain Minnis' body was found in the wreckage. Mrs. Minnis and their infant daughter were at the Quantico Hotel at the time of the tragedy. Captain Minnis was born June 6, 1891, at Montgomery, Ala. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1915 and appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. He served in the World War with the 5th Regiment of Marines with the temporary rank of major. He was wounded in action on Sept. 15, 1918.

Mrs. Phile Bruck, mother of Capt. Harold de B. Bruck, Cav., U.S.A., died Sept. 14, 1921, after a long illness at her home, 170 West 74th street, New York city.

Capt. Ocea L. Ferris, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at the Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., Sept. 21, 1921. He leaves a wife who resides at 1640 19th street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Gertrude Arnold Renth, wife of 1st Lieut. Robert L. Renth, Inf., U.S.A., died at the camp hospital at Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 19, 1921. She is survived by her husband, and an infant son, Arnold, born Sept. 16. The remains were taken to Chicago for interment.

Mrs. Louisa Mason Terry, widow of Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., died Sept. 26, 1921, at her home in Washington, D.C., after a long illness.

Mr. B. H. McClure, father of Major Lowe A. McClure, Inf., U.S.A., died at Carson City, Nev., Sept. 14, 1921.

William Whaley Ewald, aged fourteen months, the son of Lieut. Comdr. John B. Ewald (S.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Ewald, died at San Pedro, Calif., Sept. 15, 1921, on board the U.S.S. Great Northern.

Mrs. Marie Johanna Pomeroy, wife of Ens. Joseph G. Pomeroy, U.S.N., died at San Diego, Calif., Sept. 15, 1921, in her twenty-eighth year. She was born in the state of Washington, and her mother, Mrs. E. M. Doyle, is still living at Seattle. Besides the husband and mother, one son, George E. Pomeroy, survives. Interment was at Seattle.

Mrs. Evelyn G. Dwyer, widow of James Richard Dwyer and mother of Capt. Richard Blethen Dwyer, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Evelyn B. Burns, died at Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 18, 1921, aged seventy years.

An officer of the U.S. Army writing us as to the death of Col. Herbert H. Sargent, U.S.A., retired, at Jacksonville, Ore., Sept. 16, 1921, as noted in our issue of Sept. 24, says, in part: "He is survived by his wife, Alice Applegate Sargent. During his long service he did his part fully and faithfully to make the United States Army respected in distant lands and esteemed at home. He helped to make the Army as it is to-day and as it was when it was fighting for civilization and right on the fields of Europe. Colonel Sargent was a valuable officer, a valuable citizen, a good husband, a good friend, and a good man."

Sergt. Michael Harte, F.A., R.O.T.C. Detachment, Stanford University, Calif., suffered a fractured skull in an automobile accident on Sept. 18, 1921, and died early the next morning. "Sergeant Harte," writes an officer, "was well known to many of the older Field Artillery officers, he having served almost continuously since November, 1908, most of the time in the 5th and 6th Field Artillery. During the World War he was a captain of Field Artillery, U.S.A., and served with distinction in

France in addition to having served with the Pershing expedition in Mexico. Sergeant Harte was born in Ireland in 1887.

Service Weddings

A CORRECTION.

The notice announcing the marriage of Major John G. Winter, U.S.A., and Miss Eunice A. Lincoln, at Washington, D.C., which appeared in our issue of Sept. 24, page 92, we are authoritatively informed, was incorrect and without any foundation in fact. We regret exceedingly any embarrassment caused the persons concerned by the incorrect notice published.

Lieut. Comdr. Francis E. M. Whiting, U.S.N., and Miss Jean Stuart Hafer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hafer, Jr., of 15 Gramercy Park, New York city, were married there Sept. 20, 1921, in St. Thomas's Church, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, officiating. The bride had as her attendants the Misses Katharine Monk and Marie Meadows. Mrs. William Foster and Mrs. C. E. Reuter, also Sarah and Florence Whiting and Richard B. Whiting, Jr., nieces and nephew of the bridegroom, were flower girls and page. The best man was Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Hamilton, U.S.N. The ushers were Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth Whiting, E. R. P. Elmer and A. W. Dunn, U.S.N.; Lieut. F. S. Gibson, U.S.N.; Butler Whiting and George F. Green. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Lieut. Joseph P. Bailey, U.S.A., stationed at Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., and Miss Florence Currier, of Belfast, Ireland, were married at All Saints' Church in Pasadena, Calif., on Sept. 10, 1921, Rev. Rufus S. Chase, assistant rector, officiating. The attendants were Miss Wilson, of Chicago, and Lieut. Courtland M. Brown, of Ross Field. Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey will reside at Monrovia, Calif.

Lieut. John C. Moses, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth C. Wilson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Herman F. Wilson, of San Francisco, were married at Trinity Episcopal Church in San Francisco Sept. 14, 1921. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She was attended by Mrs. John J. Vandenberg, Miss Emily Wilson and Miss Marion Ayers. The flower girl was little Miss Marjory Wilson, a cousin of the bride. Warren Gregory was best man, and the ushers were Clifton Gregory and Gregory Harrison. The bridegroom, who is a son of the late Col. Cassius M. Moses, has accepted the chair of assistant professor of military science and tactics at the Oregon Agricultural College, and he and his bride will make their home for the present at Corvallis, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Helm Minary, of Louisville, Ky., announce the engagement of Mrs. Minary's sister, Miss Lela Scoggan, to Capt. Theodore T. Barnett, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Harrison, 1217 McCollough avenue, San Antonio, Texas, announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Virginia Holmes, to Capt. Harry Burden Berry, Field Art., U.S.A., the marriage to take place early in October. On account of a recent bereavement in Miss Harrison's family the ceremony will be very quiet. Captain Berry is with the 4th Field Artillery at Camp Stanley, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Waller Bennett, of Richmond, Ky., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Rollins, to Ens. Thomas Baldwin Brittain, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in October. Miss Bennett is a graduate of Vassar College, of the Class of 1921, and Ensign Brittain is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1920, and is a son of the late Rear Admiral Carlo B. Brittain, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brittain, of Richmond, Ky. He is at present on duty on the U.S.S. Maryland.

Lieut. William McKee Dunn, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mildred Eddy, daughter of Mr. Jesse L. Eddy, of New York city, and Mrs. Eddy, it is announced, will be married in the Imperial Chapel at Coblenz, Germany, Oct. 12, where Lieutenant Dunn is on duty. Miss Eddy sailed from New York Sept. 24, en route to Coblenz, accompanied by her father and her two brothers, Jesse Mase Eddy and Joseph D. Eddy, and Miss Fonrose Wainwright, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War, J. Mayhew Wainwright.

Mrs. Harry Custer Kennedy, of New York city, announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Olive Kennedy, to Major John Louis Homer, Coast Art., U.S.A., on Sept. 17, 1921, at the Hitchcock Memorial Church at Hartsdale, N.Y. Major Homer is on duty at West Point.

Major Gen. and Mrs. John L. Hines have announced the engagement of their daughter, Alice, to Capt. John R. D. Cleland, 11th Inf., U.S.A. The marriage will take place early in October at Camp Travis, Texas, where General Hines is at present commanding the 2d Division.

Col. and Mrs. George W. McIver announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances, to Mr. Paul Meford Runyon, son of Mr. Meford Runyon, of South Orange, N.J.

Capt. Robert L. Bacon, 44th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Garrett, daughter of Mr. L. D. Garrett of Bronxville, N.Y., were married at Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 6, 1921. The bride is a niece of Col. William Wallace, 27th Inf., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel G. Ransom announce the marriage of their daughter, Virginia Mabel, and Capt. Fabian Lee Pratt, U.S.A., Sept. 10, 1921, at Wilkinsburg, Pa. At home after Oct. 1 at Chastleton, 1701 16th street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Julia M. Curran announces the marriage of her daughter, Joan, to Capt. Francis Russel Lyons, U.S.A., on Sept. 24, 1921, at East Walpole, Mass.

Lieut. Carnes B. Lee, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Jane Taylor Uline, daughter of Col. Willis Uline, U.S.A., and Mrs. Uline, were married at the home of Judge Booth in Plattsburg, N.Y., Sept. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Van Haalen announce the engagement of their daughter, Estella Hubertha, to Lieut. James Desmond Summers, Scarsdale, N.Y.

Lieut. Francis Phillips Gardner, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Gonser, of Indiana and Washington, D.C., were married Sept. 1, 1921, at Government House, the official residence of the Governor of the Virgin Islands. Miss Gonser was a guest of Governor and Mrs. Kittelle and was visiting Miss Mary Kittelle. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the Anglican Church, Father Griffiths, and the bride was given away

by Governor Kittelle. The bride's sole attendants were two little girls, Nancy Kittelle, and Marie Flint, who scattered blossoms before the bridal party. Lieut. William H. Wyan, Med. Corps, U.S.N., was best man. The wedding was attended by all of St. Thomas society.

Lieut. Ralph Bernard Kindley, 4th Brigade Headquarters, U.S.A., Camp Travis, Texas, and Miss Nell Storey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Storey, of San Marcos, Texas, were married Sept. 7, 1921, at the First Presbyterian Church in San Marcos with Chaplain Eugene Crosby, U.S.A., of Camp Travis, performing the ceremony. The bride's attendants were her sister, Miss Julia Storey, and Miss Zula Blanks, of San Antonio. Capt. Archibald Miles Mixson was best man and the ushers were Maurice Jennings, William Regen and Jack Storey. After a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Kindley left for a short motor tour before returning to Camp Travis. Lieutenant Kindley was graduated from West Point in November, 1918, and served with the 20th U.S. Infantry before being selected as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. J. H. McRae, serving in that capacity until the General's recent departure for Washington.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Kathleen Thompson to Capt. Oren Murphy, U.S. Inf. Miss Thompson is the daughter of the late William Alexis Thompson, U.S.A. The wedding will take place in the early fall in the Philippines at the home of Miss Thompson's sister, Mrs. R. H. Ossley.

Lieut. Roger M. Wicks, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Vera J. Irgens, of Antwerp, Belgium, were married at St. Jude's Church, Kensington, London, England, on Aug. 17, 1921, by Rev. James B. Hill. The bride was given away by Mr. Forbes Fairbarn, of London, a friend of Miss Irgens. Capt. F. B. Shipp, U.S.A., was best man, while the bridesmaids were Miss Kathleen Spencer and Miss Pauline Roach, both of London. After a honeymoon spent in Sussex, England, Lieut. and Mrs. Wicks returned to Coblenz, Germany, where he is on duty with the American Forces.

Major Charles W. Mason, C.W. Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Marion Hoagland Vanderbilt, niece of Mr. and Mrs. James Elliot Baker, of Great Neck, L.I., were married at Great Neck, Sept. 21, 1921.

Mrs. Katharine B. Hart announces the marriage of her daughter, Katharine Eggleston, to Capt. Charles John Wynne, U.S.A., Sept. 17, 1921, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Mapes announce the marriage of their daughter, Minnie Estelle, to Lieut. Charles Walter Hensey, F.A., U.S.A., on Sept. 3, 1921, at Seattle, Wash. At home after Oct. 1 at Camp Knox, Ky.

A brilliant wedding in the chapel at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., on Aug. 24, 1921, was that of Miss Blanche Nolan, daughter of Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, wife of Colonel Farmer, U.S.A., to Lieut. Donald C. Hardin, 44th Inf., U.S.A. Miss Nolan was given away by Major Gen. C. P. Summerall, U.S.A., a friend of her father, the late Lieut. James E. Nolan, U.S.A., class '86, U.S. Military Academy. Mrs. Cyrus J. Wilder acted as matron of honor. Lieut. Kenneth Pierce was best man. The ushers were Lieutenants Hutchins, Frank, Drury, Caum, O'Reilly and Captain Bacon. Miss Dahlia McMurdo, daughter of Major and Mrs. McMurdo, and Jane Wilder, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Wilder, gracefully cast rose petals and sweet peas before the bride. The chapel was tastefully decorated. Chaplain Coholan officiated, assisted by Chaplain Kilkenny. The regimental standards of the 44th Infantry and the 17th Cavalry and a huge American flag were used in the decorations. A reception followed the ceremony at the 17th Cavalry pavilion adjoining the Officers' Club, which was very largely attended. Lieutenant Hardin and his bride spent a two weeks' honeymoon on the islands of Maui and Hawaii.

A pretty home wedding at Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 17, 1921, was that of Miss Helen Marie Scrutfield, daughter of Major Guthrie E. Scrutfield, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scrutfield, to Mr. O'Neil Patin, of Akron, Ohio. Chaplain N. A. Jones, U.S.A., performed the marriage service, and the home was prettily decorated for the occasion.

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE FELLOWSHIPS.

Applications for membership in the American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities have increased rapidly, according to the annual report of Secretary I. L. Kandel, those for the 1921-22 award being 292. In 1919-20 there were only fifty-five, while for 1920-21 the award was 148. The figures for 1921-22 represent an even greater increase than is apparent, because while the figures for the previous years quoted include an almost equal number of men and women, the latest figures include only forty-three women. This reduction in the number of women is due to the limitation of the trustees, for the present, and until special fellowships are endowed for women, to give the preference to the awards to men. Applications for 1921-22 were received from forty-one states. That the French authorities realize the value of the fellowships is fully attested,

the plans of the society having attracted more than academic interest in France as well as elsewhere. The society's plans will provide in perpetuity an annual fellowship in memory of the men of the American Field Service, who served with the French armies as ambulance drivers or in the transport service, before the American troops arrived in France. More than 1,000 ambulances were contributed to the service, and more than 500,000 wounded were carried by them.

1ST DIVISION REUNION.

The 1st Division, Major Gen. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., commanding general, is preparing to hold its division reunion at Camp Dix on Oct. 21. The date was chosen because it marks the anniversary of the day in 1917 when the 1st Division first entered the line in the Sommerville sector. Its subsequent service earned from the Commander-in-Chief the following words: "The Commander-in-Chief has noted in this division a special pride of service and a high state of morale never broken by hardship nor battle." Organization Day will be celebrated with proper ceremony including music, addresses and reading of citations and commendatory orders in the morning. Boxing bouts, athletic sports and movie films in the afternoon and dancing for both officers and men in the evening. Invitations are being sent to all former members, and it is hoped that those who formerly served in the division can arrange to be present as guests of the present members.

Mrs. Theodore Masner has returned to her home in Washington, D.C., after a pleasant summer spent at Gloucester, Mass.

Warrant Officer Francis Leigh, U.S.A., recently of the 13th Band, C.A.C., U.S.A., has left Honolulu and will be stationed at Washington Barracks, D.C.

Col. T. H. Jackson, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jackson have leased a house at 5301 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo., for the coming winter.

A daughter, Dora Ann Davis, was born Sept. 22, 1921, at Station Hospital, Fort Banks, Mass., to Capt. George Franklin Davis, 13th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Davis.

Lieut. E. T. Marr, of San Diego; Major and Mrs. F. L. M. Massey, of Santa Barbara; Comdr. L. E. Bratton, Lieutenants Morrison and Kelly were all guests at the Hotel Clark, of Los Angeles, recently.

Mrs. Kate Woodbridge Michaelis, widow of Major Otto E. Michaelis, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and sister of the late Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, U.S. Inf., has taken an apartment at 210 Winthrop road, Brookline, Mass., with her son, George Woodbridge.

Col. and Mrs. T. O. Murphy left on the transport Sept. 29 for a three months' leave in Europe. While absent they will visit their daughter, Mrs. S. D. Downs, at Coblenz, Germany, where her husband, Major Downs, is on duty in the Office of Civil Affairs.

The Women's Club at Fort Leavenworth will open the season at the Officers' Club on Oct. 19, when an informal tea will be given in honor of Mrs. Walter Boswell, president of the club. All women of Fort Leavenworth are invited to be present and to become members.

Mrs. Nelson Leonard entertained at her home in Court street, Portsmouth, Va., on Sept. 20 at a delightful bridge luncheon for Miss Imogen Lindsay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lindsay, who has recently returned from an extended trip to the British Isles, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and the Holy Land.

Mrs. Edward Fuller Witsell has returned to the United States after a visit with her son, Major E. F. Witsell, Inf., U.S.A., on duty as language officer at the U.S. Embassy, Tokio, Japan. Her address is No. 132 South Bay, Charleston, S.C. At present she is visiting Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William E. Hunt at their Virginia home.

Major W. C. Koenig, U.S.A., and Mrs. Koenig, of Antwerp, Belgium, entertained at luncheon Sept. 3 in honor of the polo team from Coblenz. Other guests present were Col. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Capt. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Captains Tate, Rumbough and Baker and Miss Anne Lumpkin. Miss Anne Lumpkin, of Columbus, Ga., is visiting Major and Mrs. Koenig.

Lieut. Col. William R. Eastman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Mrs. Eastman and Billy and Mrs. R. B. Nicoll, the hostess of the Fort Bliss Service Club, have just returned to William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, from a six weeks' motor trip through Southern California, driving to the coast by the southern route and returning by the Grand Canyon.

Mrs. Edwin Roy Stuart and Miss Elsie Stuart have been stopping with Col. C. C. Carter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Carter at West Point, N.Y., and Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Gray at Garrison-on-Hudson, N.Y. Miss Elsie Stuart has returned to Vassar and Mrs. Stuart has joined Miss Mary Stuart at their apartment, 1316 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, where they will be for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Sewall, of Glen Cove, L.I., are awaiting the return of Mrs. Sewall's mother, Mrs. E. M. Weaver, widow of Major Gen. E. M. Weaver, and Mrs. Sewall's daughter, Miss Persis Weaver Stearns. Mrs. Weaver and her granddaughter are returning on the S. S. Aeolus from a visit with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. W. Rose, in Rio de Janeiro. The Aeolus is due in New York about Oct. 6.

At the Hotel Astor, New York city, in the past week were Col. and Mrs. John W. Barker from Washington to spend several days before Mrs. Barker sailed for France. Major and Mrs. Warren R. Bell and Major and Mrs. Francis J. Toohey, from Fort Terry, N.Y.; Mrs. Paul D. Bunker, wife of Major Bunker, of Fort Amador, C.Z.; and Major Arthur C. Tipton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tipton, from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Major Albert S. Peake, U.S.A., and Mrs. Peake have motored from Camp Lewis, Wash., to San Francisco, where they are guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Tobin. Mrs. Peake was Miss Alma Tobin, and since her marriage has been living in Camp Lewis, where Major Peake has been stationed with the 47th Infantry. On their return North they will make their home at their new station in Portland, Ore.

Lieut. Col. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., 16th U.S. Inf., with Mrs. Rutherford and Miss Helen, has arrived at Camp Dix, N.J., having motored from West Webster, N.Y., where he had spent a two months' leave. Mrs. Myra R. Stallman and Margaret Sayre, widow and daughter of the late Capt. G. P. Stallman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was accidentally drowned in June, have spent a large part of the summer with Col. and Mrs. Rutherford. They are now at 375 Lake View Park, Rochester, N.Y., for the winter.

PERSONALS

Miss Georgianna W. Getty is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Marshall True, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Mrs. Nat P. Phister, after spending the summer at Camp Wapiti, Me., is now living at Commonwealth avenue and Washington streets, West Newton, Mass.

Mrs. Edward L. King has joined Colonel King, U.S.A., at Washington Barracks, where Colonel King is on duty as an instructor at the Army War College.

Major Edwin Colt Kelton, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kelton announce the birth of a daughter, A. A. Humphreys, Va., of their second daughter, Florence Hatton.

Capt. Maxton H. Flint, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Flint announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret, on Sept. 4, 1921. Captain Flint is on duty at Fort McInnis, Texas.

Miss Mary Best, who is attached to the American Commission, Wilhelmsplatz, Berlin, has recently arrived in that city from Czechoslovakia, and is at the Hotel Adlon.

Miss Leah Prescott Chase, daughter of Major and Mrs. Chauncey L. Chase, U.S.A., of Mitchel Field, N.Y., has returned to Nashville, Tenn., to resume her studies at Ward-Belmont College.

Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Cecil, Inf., U.S.A., and family are now settled at Wildwood, Columbus, Ga., where they will reside during the next year's course of instruction for field officers at the Infantry School.

Major Hugh Hunt Broadhurst, U.S.A., and Mrs. Broadhurst have returned from England and are now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Broadhurst is at present ill with bronchitis at the post hospital.

A daughter was born to Ens. S. C. Dougherty, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dougherty, Sept. 19, 1921, at Butte, Mont. Mrs. Dougherty is a sister of Miss H. G. S. Wallace, wife of Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace, U.S.N.

A son, Earl Vinton Van Wirt, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jay P. Van Wirt, at Menominee, Mich., Sept. 20, 1921. Mr. Van Wirt was an emergency officer during the World War, and is now a lieutenant in the Reserve Corps.

Mrs. Clifton Comly has returned to her home at 2577 Overlook road, Cleveland, Ohio, after spending the summer at Tuxedo Park, N.Y., with her son, Major George Comly, and family, and visiting relatives in Clarksburg, W. Va.

Lieut. Charles Ennis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ennis are spending a month's leave visiting Mrs. Ennis's parents at their summer cottage at New Suffolk, L.I., and Lieutenant Ennis's parents in Lyons, N.Y. At the expiration of their leave, they will join the 9th Infantry at Camp Travis, Texas.

Lieut. Comdr. Raymond G. Thomas, U.S.N., who was inspector of machinery at Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn., for the past two years, has been detached and is gunnery officer, U.S.S. Delaware. Mrs. Thomas and their two children have gone to Baltimore for the winter.

Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins and daughter, Frances, after spending the summer months motorizing through Canada, the Adirondacks and the New England States, have joined Colonel Hopkins at 1636 Arizona place, N.W., Washington, where they will reside while Colonel Hopkins attends the Army War College.

Col. Thomas Fairser, commanding the 106th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., of Brooklyn, gave a dinner on Sept. 19 in honor of Major R. Ireland, of the regiment, who recently returned from a visit to Belgium and France. While abroad, Major Ireland spent several weeks on the old battlefields collecting data and relics for a history of the 106th.

Major Harry H. Pritchett, I.G. Dept., and Mrs. Pritchett, are sailing on the Nov. 24 transport for Panama, where Major Pritchett has recently received an assignment to duty as inspector on the staff of the Panama Canal Department. For the past year Major Pritchett has been on duty at Fort Howard, Md., as assistant inspector, 3d Corps Area.

Capt. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the U.S.S. Connecticut to become chief of staff to Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, U.S.N., commander of the Control Force of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. The Control Force comprises those vessels considered as the second line of sea defense and now at navy yards in ordinary, in reserve, or out of commission. His flagship will be the U.S.S. Florida and he will be under command of Admiral Jones, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merriam have returned to Washington, D.C., from San Francisco, where they spent the greater part of three years visiting their daughter, the late Mrs. Ruth Merriam Gillespie, and their younger son, Mr. Lewis Merriam, Jr., of Los Angeles. They were met in Washington, D.C., by their son, Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Coast Art., U.S.A., who took them to the Cairo for a short time. They have taken from Oct. 1 an apartment for the winter at 1754 Q street, Washington.

Brig. Gen. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Feland have gone to their camp at Glen Eyre, Pa., to spend the autumn.

Mrs. Charles B. Moore, wife of Major Moore, U.S.A., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, at the Avondale, Washington.

Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gordon, who spent most of the summer at Atlantic City, have returned to Washington.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., has joined Mrs. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton at the Muenchinger Cottage, Newport.

Col. Morris E. Locke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Locke have leased an apartment at 1315 16th street, Washington, which they will occupy after Oct. 1.

Mrs. Albert Barker, widow of Rear Admiral Barker, U.S.N., has recently purchased the property at Lenox, Mass., known as Osceola House.

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Mayhew Wainwright have leased the residence at 1719 19th street, Washington, where they will be in October.

Capt. George C. Parkhurst, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parkhurst have left Washington for Camp Benning, Ga., where Captain Parkhurst will attend the Infantry School.

A daughter, Marian Estelle Dannheisser, was born to the wife of Capt. Alvin D. Dannheisser, Dental Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Sept. 18, 1921.

Lieut. Col. George E. Kumpe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kumpe will be at 1310 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, while Colonel Kumpe is on duty at the War College.

Mrs. William Mitchell, wife of Brigadier General Mitchell, of the Army Air Service, has returned to Washington from her summer home at Thousand Islands Canada.

Miss Marian H. Parker, daughter of the late Capt. W. H. Parker, U.S.A., will spend the winter with her brother, Mr. Thornton Parker, at 1815 Riggs place Washington.

Capt. Henry V. Butler, U.S.N., who has been in command of the battleship Michigan, will assume command of the Air Force of the Pacific Fleet, the latter part of September.

Capt. James J. Raby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Raby entertained at an informal dance for their daughter, Miss Lady Jane Raby, at their quarters at the Washington Navy Yard, on Sept. 15.

Col. Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Gulick, who have lately returned from Peking, China, are now visiting Colonel Gulick's mother, Mrs. Alexander Magruder, at their summer home near Frederick, Md.

Rear Admiral Josiah S. McKean, U.S.N., who has been on duty with the Pacific Fleet, has been ordered to duty as commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island, Calif., relieving Capt. E. L. Beach, recently retired.

Col. Hugh A. Drum, U.S.A., and Mrs. Drum and their little daughter paid a short visit to Major Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, and Mrs. Baldwin at Denver the last of August, en route from Fort Leavenworth to Estes Park.

Mrs. Paul W. Blanchard, wife of Chief Mus. Paul W. Blanchard, U.S.A., retired, entertained Sept. 18 at her home in Highland Park, Ill., with a dinner for Mrs. John E. McCormick and daughter, Emma, from Aurora, Ill.

Mrs. Byrne, widow of Col. John Byrne, 155th N.Y. Vol., will leave Buffalo, to make her home with her son, Major Louis T. Byrne, who is on duty with the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., as professor of military science and tactics.

Mrs. Catherine Kelly, wife of the late Capt. James P. Kerr, U.S.A., who died recently at Columbia, Mo., where he had been stationed as instructor at Columbia University, is now at the home of her parents, 10 Foster street, East Lynn, Mass.

Among arrivals at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, last week were the following: Lieut. W. S. Nye, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nye, of Covina; Ensigns J. M. Campbell and C. F. Quinby; Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Barrour, of San Pedro; Lieut. E. T. Marr, of San Diego; and Comdr. L. E. Bratton, of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Col. Roger Brooke, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has been in charge of the hospitals division in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army at Washington, has been detailed with the U.S. Veterans' Bureau. Lieut. Col. Paul C. Hutton has been transferred from the Division of Sanitation, office of the Surgeon General, to take Colonel Brooke's place as head of the hospital division.

Major and Mrs. A. M. Giffin, who in August motored from Fort Greble, R.I., to Plattsburgh, N.Y., where Major Giffin was camp surgeon during the C.M.T.C. camp, returned in their car by way of Montreal, Quebec and through Maine. Major Giffin has since reported at the Army Base, Brooklyn, for duty in the Transport Service. Mrs. Giffin is still at Fort Greble; but their address will be Queens and Central avenues, Flushing, N.Y.

Mrs. Frank D. Ely, wife of Colonel Ely, has joined him at their apartment at 1712 16th street, Washington.

A daughter, Pauline Peter Burton, was born at Fort McPherson, Ga., Sept. 24, 1921, to the wife of Capt. V. S. Burton, U.S.A.

A son, Roy MacKaye Atwood, was born at Newport, R.I., Sept. 21, 1921, to the wife of Major R. S. Atwood, Coast Art., U.S.A.

Major James A. Mars, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Mars have taken an apartment at the Brighton, California street, Washington.

A son, Robert Malcolm Fortson, Jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Malcolm Fortson, U.S.N., at Coronado, Calif., on Sept. 17, 1921.

A daughter was born to the wife of Major Charles G. Helmick, 15th Field Art., U.S.A., at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., Sept. 1.

A daughter, Catherine Louise Berman, was born to the wife of Capt. Morris Berman, U.S.A., at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., Sept. 15, 1921.

Mrs. Ridley McLean, wife of Captain McLean, U.S.N., with Miss Beatrice McLean, has returned to her home at 2121 Kalorama road, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor and their daughter, Miss Marion O'Connor, have been sojourning for some time at Mountain Meadows Inn, Asheville, N.C.

Col. George H. Cameron, Cav., U.S.A., who has been on duty at Fort Riley, has been ordered to duty at Governors Island, N.Y., with the Organized Reserves of the 2d Corps Area.

A daughter, Mary Jeanne Woolley, was born Sept. 14, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Wayne W. Woolley, Dental Corps, U.S.A. The Captain is on duty at Camp Grant III.

Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., has returned to her home, 1522 P street, Washington, after spending the summer in New England.

Major Henry T. Bull, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bull have returned from a motor trip through the White Mountains and are established in the apartment at 1869 Mountain place, Washington.

Capt. Walter D. Vail, Dental Corps, U.S.A., on duty in the office of the Surgeon General, Washington, was called away from the office Sept. 10 by the sudden death of his father in Sioux Falls, S.D.

Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, with her children, Florence and George, motored from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Washington, to join General Helmick, who has taken the house at 2117 Bancroft place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Milton O. Beebe and her son, Junior, are visiting relatives and friends in Iowa before leaving for Hawaii, where Chaplain Beebe will be department chaplain, Hawaiian Department. They will sail from San Francisco about Nov. 12.

Lieut. Col. Roscoe H. Hearn, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hearn are now at the Calverton, Columbia road, N.W., Washington. Colonel Hearn has completed his four years on the General Staff, and is now a member of this year's class at the Army War College.

Mrs. Duncan Elliott, widow of Lieutenant Elliott, U.S.A., who was killed in France when his airplane was shot down over the German lines, and daughter-in-law of the late Col. Duncan Elliott, U.S.A., has taken charge of the New Willard Coffee Shop in Washington.

Major Raymond E. Lee, U.S.A., who has been on duty in the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery, left Washington Sept. 22 for Boston before sailing from New York Sept. 29 on the U.S.A.T. Cantigny for England, to attend a special course on the subject of Field Artillery to be given by officers of the British army.

Brig. Gen. James T. Kerr, U.S.A., Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, and Mrs. Kerr, who are visiting Europe, arrived at Coblenz, Germany, on Sept. 5 from Brussels, Belgium, where they had been visiting. They were guests of Col. Walter T. Bates, commanding the 8th Infantry, and Mrs. Bates.

Major Carl A. Baehr, U.S.A., commanding the R.O.T.C. unit of the University of Oklahoma at Norman, Okla., recently addressed the members of the Lions' Club of Oklahoma City, on the need for a campaign of education to prove to the public the value and necessity of military training and the importance of having a nation of physically sound men. Many members of the club are veterans of the World War and alumni of the University of Oklahoma.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., as Chief of the Bureau of Engineering on Sept. 22, was made a memorable occasion in the Navy Department when he turned his office over to his successor, Capt. John W. Robison. There was not an officer or a civilian in the Navy Department who did not regret his departure, and most of them took occasion to express it by calling upon him during the day. As a formal expression of the high regard with which he was held, Rear Admiral G. W. Dyson, U.S.N., in the name of those who were attached to the Bureau, presented Admiral Griffin with a silver loving cup. Secretary Denby also highly commended Admiral Griffin in a letter dated Sept. 22.

duty: Capt. S. F. Dunn, J. D. White, J. G. Patterson, J. D. Key, B. B. Lattimore, R. D. Delaney; 1st Lt. W. C. Huggins, R. O. Montgomery, J. D. Balmer, C. J. Kanaga. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

First Lt. K. L. McDonald, 24th F.A., from duty in Philippine Dept. and is transferred to 10th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Master Sgt. W. E. Cloe, 82d F.A., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas, and to home. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

The leave granted Maj. C. L. Williams, C.A.C., Fort Du Pont, Del., is extended one month. (Sept. 14, 2d C.A.)

Maj. J. L. Dunswoth, C.A.C., to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Capt. C. G. Foltz, C.A.C., now on temporary duty in Coast Defense of San Francisco, will report at those coast defenses for duty with 3d Anti-Aircraft Battalion. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

First Lt. R. F. Risen, C.A.C., is detailed as aid to Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt, U.S.A. (Sept. 14, P.C.D.)

Master Sgt. J. L. Davis, C.A.C., placed upon retired list at Key West Bks., Fla., and to home. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. C. F. FARNSWORTH, C.I.

Following officers placed on D.O.L.: Col. M. Wheeler, Inf., and Maj. P. Coldwell, Inf. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Col. R. J. Burt, 11th Inf., from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Col. F. Halstead, 11th Inf., from assignment to 11th Inf., at Camp Knox, Ky., and will report by letter to the A.G. of Army for duty. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Col. E. A. Lewis, Inf., upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than thirty-eight years' service. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Leave thirty days, about Sept. 17, to Lt. Col. J. L. Bond, Inf. (Sept. 15, 1921.)

Lt. Col. E. J. Griffith, 13th Inf., is transferred to 36th Inf. and will join. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Lt. Col. R. Smith, Inf., is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters. He will report to the Chief of Staff, 78th Division, Organized Reserves. (Sept. 15, 2d C.A.)

Lt. Col. J. A. Moss, Inf., transferred on July 25 to F.A., with rank from July 1, 1920, is attached to 17th F.A. for duty. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Lt. Col. S. W. Noyes, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor at University of Washington, Seattle. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Lt. Col. W. S. Neely, 51st Inf., is transferred to 53d Inf. and will join. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Maj. G. M. Halloran, Inf., report to C.O. of C.W.S. School, Edgewood, Md., for duty as student officer. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Maj. D. M. Cheston, Jr., 17th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as post adjutant. (Sept. 16, 8th C.A.)

Officers of Inf. transferred from regiments indicated to 1st Corps Area training center and will join organizations to which transferred: Maj. C. A. Lewis, Capt. C. W. Neues, R. E. McLain, E. A. Austin and J. C. Macdonald, 36th Inf.; Capt. H. C. Sweeney, C. O. Ashton, E. N. Fay, G. G. Parks and W. G. Wheeler, Jr., 13th Inf.; 1st Lt. H. E. Storms, 36th Inf. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Following officers placed on D.O.L.: Maj. F. T. McCabe, Capt. T. G. Bond, E. W. Chester, J. Church and B. C. Gannon, all Inf. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Maj. P. Ramee, 39th Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for treatment. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Maj. P. Coldwell, 46th Inf., from further assignment to that regiment. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Maj. L. D. Davis, 15th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and will proceed to U.S. and report by telegraph to The A.G. of Army for duty. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Maj. H. A. Kroner, Inf., now on sick leave at Tientsin, China, is relieved from further duty at Camp Benning and will proceed to Peking for purpose of pursuing a course of study in the Chinese language. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Capt. T. W. Barnard, 41st Inf., to Chicago, Ill., Intermediate Depot for duty. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Following officers placed on D.O.L.: Capts. E. Borsuk, F. F. Fainter, N. W. Spee, A. C. Tychsen, C. S. Gilbert and 1st Lt. C. Backes, all Inf. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. R. S. Gibson, 12th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and is detailed as assistant professor at University of Missouri, Columbia. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Capt. W. C. Goessling, Inf., having been transferred on Aug. 29, 1921, to F.A., with rank from July 1, 1920, is assigned to 23d F.A. for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about Sept. 29, 1921, with permission to visit France, to Capt. P. R. Knight, 22d Inf. (Sept. 15, 1921.)

Capt. H. C. Gray, Inf., transferred to Air Service on Aug. 29, with rank from Feb. 21, will remain on present duty until further orders. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. D. T. Boisseau, 59th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. R. E. Hoffman, Inf., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, for treatment. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Capt. J. V. Stark, 53d Inf., from assignment to that regiment and is attached to 54th Inf. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Capt. J. L. Bachus, 46th Inf., is detailed for duty in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Sept. 16, 8th C.A.)

Officers of 61st Inf. relieved from assignment and are attached to 11th Inf.: Capt. M. A. Gillis, W. F. Mullins, E. A. Green, J. E. Mendenhall, S. A. Lands, F. M. Smith, T. R. Miller, W. F. O'Donoghue and 1st Lt. H. W. Gould. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Leave two months, on account of sickness, with permission to visit U.S., to Capt. A. V. Eliot, 42d Inf., and to leave on transport sailing from Cristobal, C.Z., to New York, N.Y., about Sept. 14. (Sept. 12, P.C.D.)

Officers of 61st Inf. transferred to 11th Inf.: Capt. W. A. Rawls, Jr., and F. W. Adams; 1st Lt. R. H. Trippie, H. F. Greene, R. Mack, Shaw and F. M. Cornelius. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Capt. W. S. Zimmerman, Inf., to Camp Lewis, Wash., to 10th F.A. for duty. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Capt. F. U. McCoskie, hqrs., 9th Inf., Brig., is transferred to the hqrs., 10th Inf. Brigade. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Capt. E. C. Allworth, 60th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and is attached to the 6th Inf. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

The detail of Capt. H. G. Fry, 3d Inf., as aid to Maj. Gen. G. W. Read is announced. Capt. Fry is relieved from assignment to 3d Inf. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Officers relieved from assignment to 60th Inf. and are attached to 6th Inf.: Capt. H. Monteague, L. A. Smith, D. P. Youell; 1st Lt. L. C. Paquet. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Capt. V. S. Burton, 61st Inf., from assignment to that regiment and his name is placed on D.O.L. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Capt. J. E. Haywood, 60th Inf., from further assignment to that regiment and his name is placed on D.O.L. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Capt. W. R. Rich, Jr., 60th Inf., from further assignment to that regiment and his name is placed on D.O.L. (Sept. 27, W.D.)

Officers transferred from 36th Inf. to 13th Inf. and will join regiment: 1st Lt. H. J. Hunt, Jr., R. C. Jacob, Jr., L. U. Labine, T. W. Roane and R. E. Shum. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

First Lt. J. L. Gibney, 41st Inf., transferred to 64th Inf. and will join. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

The name of 1st Lt. P. B. Malone, Jr., Inf., is placed on D.O.L. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. W. C. Beck, 1st Lt. R. J. Nelson, D. C. Burton, W. B. Cochran, H. J. Riess. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

First Lt. A. S. Abel, Inf., from duty as assistant professor, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, and his name is removed from D.O.L. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

First Lt. S. M. Prouty, Inf., from further assignment to 63d Inf. and is detailed as assistant professor, Univ. of Delaware, Newark. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Leave one month to visit U.S. to 1st Lt. H. D. Johnston, 14th Inf., and to leave about Sept. 14 on the U.S.S. Pennsylvania. Permission is granted Lt. Johnston to apply for an extension of one month. (Sept. 12, P.C.D.)

First Lt. C. L. Williams, 30th Inf., is detailed in Air Service, effective Dec. 29, and will proceed at the proper time to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Master Sgt. F. Kinne, 44th Inf., placed upon retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and to home. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lt. Col. R. E. Frith, retired, from further active duty and to home. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Leaves granted by War Dept. orders of Sept. 24 to following: Capt. R. V. K. Harris, Jr., Inf., three months, about Oct. 20, to leave U.S.; Lt. Col. F. H. Lomax, Q.M.C., one month's extension.

Leaves granted by W.D. orders of Sept. 22, for periods noted: Capt. B. C. Anderson, F.A., one month, about Oct. 5; Capt. W. S. Evans, F.A., one month and fifteen days; Col. F. S. Foltz, Cav., two months and sixteen days' extension; Capt. J. H. Hills, A.G., one month; 1st Lt. H. A. Moore, A.S., three months, about Dec. 1; Capt. R. A. Stout, D.C., two months, about Oct. 1; Capt. C. B. Wickins, Q.M.C., two months.

Leaves granted by War Dept. orders of Sept. 24, for periods noted: First Lt. H. F. Handy, F.A., one month's extension; Maj. J. H. Rudolph, A.S., three months, sickness.

Leaves granted by War Dept. orders of Sept. 21 for periods noted: Col. J. R. Church, M.C., leave amended to grant only two months; Maj. C. F. Herr, Inf., one month and twenty days, about Oct. 15; 1st Lt. R. B. Lea, A.S., three months; Maj. S. Marietta, M.C., two months' extension; Maj. F. C. Miller, Inf., one month; Maj. F. A. Mountford, C.A.G., one month and seven days; Maj. H. O. Olson, Inf., one month; Capt. A. A. Padmore, F.D., two months; Maj. T. M. Spaulding, C.A.C., two months; Capt. J. S. Winslow, F.A., one month and ten days.

Leaves granted by War Dept. orders of Sept. 23: First Lt. E. Andino, Inf., three months; 1st Lt. E. F. Barry, O.D., one month; Lt. Col. R. M. Culler, M.C., three months and ten days extension; Lt. Col. C. F. Martin, Cav., one month, to apply for extension; Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, two months, to apply for extension of one month; Capt. A. G. Rudd, retired, one month, about Oct. 3.

Leave two months and ten days, about Sept. 28, to Col. J. B. Schoeffel, 24th Inf., Columbus, N.M. (Sept. 14, 8th C.A.)

Leaves granted for two months by W.D. orders of Sept. 26 to the following officers: Capt. I. N. Bradley, F.A.; 1st Lt. J. Garza, Inf.; J. L. Ready, Inf., and 1st Lt. O. K. Robbins, A.S.

Leaves granted by War Dept. orders of Sept. 27 to following officers for periods noted: First Lt. R. E. Cummings, M.C., twenty-one days' extension; Capt. C. E. Filkins, M.C., one month; Capt. F. C. Hardin, Inf., three months; 1st Lt. R. H. Harris, M.T.C., extended one month; sickness; Capt. J. L. Olsen, D.C., one month's extension.

PLACED ON D.O.L.

The names of the following officers are placed on D.O.L.: Maj. F. T. Burt, Inf., J. O. Daly, F.A., A. L. Loutalot, C.A.C., and H. W. T. Eglin, C.A.C.; Capt. W. J. Niederpruem, R. M. Winfield, P. Hathaway and O. W. Budd, Jr., all Inf. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Capt. W. C. Goessling, Inf., having been transferred on Aug. 29, 1921, to F.A., with rank from July 1, 1920, is assigned to 23d F.A. for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about Sept. 29, 1921, with permission to visit France, to Capt. P. R. Knight, 22d Inf. (Sept. 15, 1921.)

Capt. H. C. Gray, Inf., transferred to Air Service on Aug. 29, with rank from Feb. 21, will remain on present duty until further orders. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. D. T. Boisseau, 59th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. R. E. Hoffman, Inf., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, for treatment. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Capt. J. V. Stark, 53d Inf., from assignment to that regiment and is attached to 54th Inf. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Capt. J. L. Bachus, 46th Inf., is detailed for duty in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Sept. 16, 8th C.A.)

Officers of 61st Inf. relieved from assignment and are attached to 11th Inf.: Capt. M. A. Gillis, W. F. Mullins, E. A. Green, J. E. Mendenhall, S. A. Lands, F. M. Smith, T. R. Miller, W. F. O'Donoghue and 1st Lt. H. W. Gould. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Leave two months, on account of sickness, with permission to visit U.S., to Capt. A. V. Eliot, 42d Inf., and to leave on transport sailing from Cristobal, C.Z., to New York, N.Y., about Sept. 14. (Sept. 12, P.C.D.)

Officers of 61st Inf. transferred to 11th Inf.: Capt. W. A. Rawls, Jr., and F. W. Adams; 1st Lt. R. H. Trippie, H. F. Greene, R. Mack, Shaw and F. M. Cornelius. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Capt. W. S. Zimmerman, Inf., to Camp Lewis, Wash., to 10th F.A. for duty. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Capt. F. U. McCoskie, hqrs., 9th Inf., Brig., is transferred to the hqrs., 10th Inf. Brigade. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Lt. Col. W. G. Caples; Maj. C. S. Ridley. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

RESERVE OFFICERS.

The following assignments of Reserve officers of 2d Corps Area were made Sept. 13, 1921:

1st Lt. — Battalion, Horse Artillery, — Cavalry Division, O.R.—Maj. P. H. M. Converse, F.A.R.C., Box 52, R.D. No. 3; Brighton Station, Rochester, N.Y.; Capt. A. E. Barnum, F.A.R.C., 769 Meigs St., Rochester, N.Y.; Capt. M. S. Hunting, F.A.R.C., 7 Stratton Park, Rochester, N.Y.; Capt. H. Shantz, F.A.C., R.C. 719 Park Ave., Rochester, N.Y.; 1st Lt. D. Harris, F.A.R.C., 619 Insurance Bldg., Rochester, N.Y.; 2d Lt. G. Van S. Holt, F.A.R.C., Aldine St., Rochester, N.Y.; 2d Lt. M. C. Wheat, F.A.R.C., 561 Main St., Geneva, N.Y. Each officer named will report to the Chief of Staff, Cavalry Division, Organized Reserves, 101st Cavalry Armory, Rochester, N.Y., for assignment to an organization of the regiment.

The following assignments of Reserve officers of 2d Corps Area were made Sept. 14, 1921:

77th Division.

To 308th Inf.—Capt. W. C. Godfrey, M.L. R.C., 315 West 97th St., New York, N.Y.; 1st Lt. R. J. Mullin, I.R.C., 192 State St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; 2d Lt. J. M. Thayer, I.R.C., 371 West 117th St., New York, N.Y.

The following assignments of Reserve officers of 2d Corps Area were made Sept. 15, 1921:

To 10th Inf.—Capt. G. H. Q. Engs., Engrs.—Col. F. W. Scheidehenn, E.R.C., 10944 Hillburn St., Hollis, N.Y.; Lt. Col. E. Tracy, E.R.C., 18 West 34th St., New York, N.Y.

To — Regiment, Army Engrs.—Col. W. B. Parsons, E.R.C., 84 Pine St., New York, N.Y. Number of regiment will be designated upon receipt of same from War Department.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Officer L. Johnson to duty at Hqrs., Philippine Dept., Manila, sailing about Dec. 6 (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Warrant Officer J. Mason to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Warrant Officer H. A. Grimstead to Manila for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Warrant Officer J. S. Martin, bandleader, Army Music School, Washington Barracks, D.C., is detailed as assistant principal of music, that school. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Warrant Officer W. C. White, bandleader, is detailed as principal of music at Army Music School, Washington Barracks. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Resignation of Warrant Officer E. W. Thompson, Fort Sheridan, Ill., is accepted. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Warrant Officer A. Caston to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., mine planter Joseph Henry, for duty. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Warrant Officer J. R. Holbert to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., mine planter Col. George F. E. Harrison, for duty. (Sept. 23, W.D.)

Warrant Officer P. O. Wiedeneker, band leader, from 56th Inf., Camp Meade, Md., to Camp Dix, N.J., to be attached to 18th Inf. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Warrant Officer G. L. Hyde to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with 38th Inf. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

Warrant Officer E. N. Wilkerson from Honolulu, H.T., to 9th Corps Area for duty at headquarters. (Sept. 26, W.D.)

FIELD CLERKS.

Field Clerk J. T. Douglass, Q.M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave one month, under exceptional circumstances, to Army Field Clerk H. J. Whelan, in extension of present leave. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

ADVANCEMENT ON RETIRED LIST.

Following advancement in the Regular Army was announced Sept. 24: First Lt. D. B. Dean, U.S.A., retired, to captain, dating from July 1, 1920.

First Lt. D. B. Doan, U.S.A., retired, advanced to rank of captain from July 1, 1921.

DETACHED ENLISTED MEN'S LIST.

Tech. Sgt. W. F. Schneider, D.E.M.L., will be

SIGNAL CORPS REORGANIZATION.

Orders have been issued by the War Department that the following Signal Corps units be organized at the places indicated: 13th Signal Troop (1st Cav. Div.), Camp Travis, Texas; 20th Service Co., A.F. in G. The 7th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Travis, is to be broken up and the personnel assigned to the 13th Signal Troop, the 2d Signal Co. (2d Division) and the 7th Service Co., Fort Sam Houston. The records will be transferred to the 13th Signal Troop. The 50th Signal Battalion, Fort Sam Houston, is to be placed on the "Inactive List" with the 51st Signal Battalion, Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., as its "Active Associate." Its personnel will be transferred to the 13th Signal Troop, the 2d Signal Co. and the 7th Service Co. The personnel of the present 2d Signal Co., A.F. in G., is to be transferred to the 20th Service Co. and its records sent to the 2d Signal Co. to be organized in the 2d Division at Camp Travis. The personnel of the 3d Signal Co. is to be transferred to the 19th Service Co., Fort Crook, Nebr., and disposed of by the corps area commander in the most economical manner. The records of the company will accompany the 3d Division to Camp Lewis, Wash. Upon arrival, the personnel of the 4th Signal Co. will be transferred to the 3d Signal Company.

The following organizations are to be placed on the "Inactive List" with the "Active Associates" as indicated:

Inactive Associates.	Active Associates.
4th Signal Co., Camp Lewis	3d Signal Co., Camp Lewis
5th " " Jackson	2d " " Travis
6th " " Grant	13th " " Troop, Fort Bliss
7th " " Meade	1st " " Co., Camp Dix

The personnel of the following organizations are to

be transferred as indicated below and disposed of by the corps area commander concerned: 5th Signal Co., personnel to be transferred to 51st Signal Co., Camp Alfred Vail. 6th Signal Co., personnel transferred to 18th Service Co., Fort Benjamin Harrison. 7th Signal Co., personnel transferred to 16th Service Co., Fort Howard. The 12th and 13th Service Companies, Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., are to be demobilized and the personnel transferred to other organizations at same station.

The following organizations are to change station by marching as indicated: 13th Signal Troop from Camp Travis, Texas, to Fort Bliss, Texas; 5th Signal Co. from Camp Jackson, S.C., to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., as far as Camp Eustis, Va.

CHANGES IN 8TH AND 13TH F.A. BRIGADES.

The retention of Camp Bragg, N.C., has made it necessary for a rearrangement of the stations of the 8th and 13th F.A. brigades. In carrying this out orders issued by the Adjutant General to the commanding general of the 5th Corps Area direct that the 8th F.A. Brigade will be disposed of as follows: Transfer to the detachment, Field Artillery School, basic course, and to the regimental headquarters and 1st Battalion, 3d F.A., sufficient and suitable personnel to bring them up to their authorized strength. These organizations will remain at Camp Knox. Transfer to Training Batteries Nos. 4 and 5, at Camp Knox, sufficient and suitable personnel to bring them up to their authorized strength. Training Battery No. 4 will march to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Training Battery No. 5 will remain at Camp Knox, as previously ordered. Transfer the remaining personnel to the 13th

F.A. Brigade. Upon the return to Camp Knox of the detachment sent to Kenosha, Wis., it will continue its march overland to Camp Bragg, N.C., carrying with it as much personnel and baggage to be transferred from the 8th F.A. Brigade to the 13th F.A. Brigade as can be accommodated in the sixty-one Motor tractor trucks driven from Kenosha. Any remaining personnel of the 8th F.A. Brigade will be transferred to Camp Bragg, N.C., by rail after the arrival of the 11th Infantry. This personnel will be limited to those who cannot be disposed of by any of the preceding methods. The 21st F.A. is released from duty as the guard regiment at Camp Bragg and will be placed on the "inactive list," as previously ordered, as soon as practicable. Previous orders as to transfer to the "inactive list" of the units of the 8th F.A. Brigade remain unchanged.

ASSIGNMENT OF EXCESS QUARTERS TO OFFICERS.

The commanding officer of a post or station at which public quarters are available in excess of the needs for officers, warrant officers, field clerks, and members of the Army Nurse Corps on duty thereat, is authorized and directed by the War Department to assign excess quarters to officers of the Regular Army on active duty stationed in the vicinity of such post or station, if such officer make application for such assignment. Provided that any such assignment of quarters be made with the understanding that the quarters will be vacated promptly on notice from the commanding officer of the post or station that the quarters are required for other assignment. This does not authorize the assignment of quarters to retired officers not on active duty.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander-in-Chief. Vice Admiral John D. McDonald, commander of Battleship Force.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, commander of Battleship Squadron Two (Naval Academy Practice Squadron).

Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, commander of Divisions Five and Six.

Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, commander of Destroyer Force.

ALLEN, Newport, R.I.
ARKANSAS, Lynnhaven Roads.
AUGUSTA, Portsmouth, N.H.
ABEL P. UPSHUR, Newport, R.I.
ABBOTT, BAGLEY, Charleston, S.C.
BAINBRIDGE, New York.
BALCH, Newport, R.I.
BANCROFT, Newport, R.I.
BARNEY, Southern Drill Grounds.
BARRY, New York.
BELL, Newport, R.I.
BELKNAP, Boston, Mass.
BENHAM, Charlestown, S.C.
BERNADOU, Southern Drill Grounds.
BIDDLE, BILLINGSLEY, Newport, R.I.
BLACK HAWK, BLAKELEY, Southern Drill Grounds.
BRANCH, Newport, R.I.
BRAZOS, Lynnhaven Roads.
BRECK, Newport, R.I.
BUCKINGHAM, New York.
BRIDGE, Lynnhaven Roads.
BRIDGEPORT, Newport, R.I.
BUSH, New York.
CALDWELL, Newport.
CASE, Boston, Mass.
CASSIN, Newport, R.I.
CHAS. AUBURNE, Newport, R.I.
CLEMSON, Charleston, S.C.
COLE, Newport, R.I.
COLHOUN, New York.
CONNECTICUT, Philadelphia.
CONNOR, Newport, R.I.
CONVERSE, Newport to sea Sept. 15.
CONYNGHAM, Newport, R.I.
COWELL, New York.
CROWNINGSHIELD, Southern Drill Grounds.
CR. VEN, Newport, R.I.
CULGOA, Hampton Roads.
CUMMINGS, Newport.
CURLEW, Portsmouth, N.H.
DALE, Boston, Mass.
DAHLGREN, Southern Drill Grounds.
DALLAS, Charleston, S.C.
DAVIS, Newport.
DELAWARE, Southern Drill Grounds.
DICKERSON, Southern Drill Grounds.
DIXIE, Newport.
DOWNES, Newport, R.I.
DUPONT, Newport, R.I.
DYER, New York.
ERICSSON, Newport, R.I.
ELLIS, FAIRFIELD, Newport, R.I.
FLAMINGO, Portsmouth, N.H.
FLORIDA, Southern Drill Grounds.
FORD, Newport, R.I.
FLUSSER, Newport, R.I.
FOOTE, New York.
GEORGE E. BADGER, Newport.
GOFF, New York.
GOLDSBOROUGH, Southern Drill Grounds.
GRAHAM, Hampton Roads for Newport Sept. 28.
GREGORY, Newport.
GRIDLEY, Newport, R.I.
GWIN, Newport, R.I.
HALE, Newport, R.I.
HARADEN, HARDING, Newport, R.I.
HATFIELD, HERBERT, Southern Drill Grounds.
HERNDON, Newport Sept. 21.
HOPEWELL, Newport, R.I.
HOPKINS, HULBERT, HUMPHREYS, New Hunt, Newport, R.I.
ISHERWOOD, Charleston, S.C., Sept. 28.
ISRAEL, Gloucester, Mass.
JAMES K. PAULDING, Boston Sept. 21.
J. FRED TALBOT, Newport, R.I.
KALK, New York.
KANE, Newport, R.I.
KANSAS, Philadelphia, Pa.
KIMBERLEY, Newport, R.I.
KING, New York Yard.
LANSDALE, Gloucester, Mass.
LARDNER, Boston, Mass.
LARK, Gloucester, Mass.
LAWRENCE, New York.
LEARY, Southern Drill Grounds.
LEONIDAS, Newport, R.I.
LITTLE, Newport, R.I.
LUCE, Gloucester, Mass.
MCALLA, Boston, Mass.
MCDOUGAL, Newport, R.I.
MCKEE, Boston Sept. 28.
MCKEE, Newport, R.I.
MADDOX, New York.
MAHAN, MALLARD, Gloucester, Mass.
MANLEY, Newport, R.I.
MASON, Southern Drill Grounds.
MAUMEE, New York, N.Y.
MAURY, Gloucester, Mass.
MEREDITH, New York.
MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, Philadelphia.

Vessels of the Navy

Corrected to September 29, 1921

MURRAY, Gloucester, Mass.
NEREUS, Lynnhaven Roads.
NICHOLSON, Newport, R.I.
NOA, New York, N.Y.
NORTH DAKOTA, Southern Drill Grounds.
O'BRIEN, Newport, R.I.
OLYMPIA, Hampton Roads for Melville, R.I., Sept. 28.
OSBORNE, New York, N.Y.
OSMUND INGRAM, Newport, R.I.
OSPREY, Portsmouth, N.H.
PARKER, Newport, R.I.
PAUL JONES, Newport, R.I.
PEARLY, Philadelphia, Pa.
PILLSBURY, Newport, R.I.
POPE, Philadelphia, Pa.
PORTER, Newport, R.I.
PREBLE, Southern Drill Grounds.
PROMETHEUS, Lynnhaven Roads Sept. 21.
PROTEUS, Yorktown to sea Sept. 20.
PRUITT, New York Yard.
PUTNAM, Boston, Mass.
QUAIL, Lynnhaven Roads.
REID, Newport, R.I.
RELIEF, Lynnhaven Roads.
RINGGOLD, ROBINSON, New York.
ROCHESTER, New York Yard.
RODGERS, New York.
ROWAN, Newport.
SANDPIPER, Rockaway Sept. 28.
SAN FRANCISCO, Gloucester Sept. 28.
SATTERLEE, SCHENCK, SEMMES, Southern Drill Grounds.
SHARKEY, Norfolk.
SHAW, Newport.
SHAWMUT, Philadelphia.
SICARD, Southern Drill Grounds.
SIGOURNEY, Charleston, S.C.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Philadelphia.
STEVENS, Boston Yard.
STEWART, New York, N.Y.
STOCKTON, Newport, R.I.
STRIBLING, Canal Zone for San Diego Sept. 27.
STRIGHAM, Newport, R.I.
SWAN, Portsmouth, N.H.
TAYLOR, THOMAS, TILLMAN, Newport, R.I.
TEAL, Newport to sea Sept. 23.
TOUCY, TRUXTUN, Newport, R.I.
WADSWORTH, Newport, R.I.
WAINWRIGHT, Newport.
W. C. WOOD, Norfolk.
WILKES, Newport, R.I.
WM. B. PRESTON, Southern Drill Grounds.
WINSLOW, Newport.
WOODCOCK, Gloucester, Mass.
WORDEN, Boston, Mass.
WYOMING, Southern Drill Grounds.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic waters, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Edward W. Eberle, Commander-in-Chief; flagship, New Mexico.

Vice Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, commander of Battleship Force.

Rear Admiral G. H. Burge, commander of Destroyer Force.

AARON WARD, San Diego.
ANTHONY, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
ARIZONA, San Pedro, Calif.
AROOSTOCK, San Diego.
AULICK, BABBITT, BADGER, San Diego.
BAILEY, Bremerton.
BALLARD, Bremerton.
BALTIMORE, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
BIRMINGHAM, BOGGS, San Diego, Calif.
BREESE, San Diego, Calif.
BRUCE, San Diego, Calif.
BUCHANAN, San Pedro, Calif.
BULMER, San Diego, Calif.
BURNS, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
CAMDEN, San Pedro, Calif.
CELTIC, Guernsey.
CHAMPLIN, Mare Island, Calif.
CHARLESTON, San Diego, Calif.
CHAUNCEY, CHASE, San Diego, Calif.
CHIE, Mare Island.
CLAXTON, COGHILLAN, San Diego.
CORY, Bremerton to San Diego.
CRANE, San Diego, Calif.
CROSBY, DE LONG, DELPHY, San Diego.
DENT, Mare Island.
DOYEN, Bremerton.
EDSALL, San Diego.
EDWARDS, Bremerton.
EIDER, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
ELLIOTT, Pearl Harbor to San Francisco Sept. 23.
EVANS, San Pedro.
FARENHOLT, FARQUHAR, FARRAGUT, FREDERICK, FULLER, San Diego.
GAMBLE, San Diego.
GILLIS, GLACIER, San Diego, Calif.
GRIER, Pearl Harbor to San Francisco Sept. 28.
HAMILTON, San Pedro.

ALBANY, en route to Vladivostok.
ALDEN, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.
AVOCET, Pearl Harbor, en route, Cavite.
BARKER, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.
BITTERN, Cavite, P.I.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander-in-Chief; flagship, Huron.

ALBANY, en route to Vladivostok.
ALDEN, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.
AVOCET, Pearl Harbor, en route, Cavite.
BARKER, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.
BITTERN, Cavite, P.I.

BORIE, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.
BROOME, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.
BUFFALO, San Diego for Mare Island Sept. 28.
CHANDLER, Cavite, P.I.
CHARLESTON, San Diego for Mare Island Sept. 28.

DORSEY, Cavite, P.I.
ELCAN, Hankow, China.
FINCH, Pearl Harbor en route to Cavite.

COREY, Mare Island.
HART, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.
HERON, Pearl Harbor, en route, Cavite.

HOVEY, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.
YORK, N.Y.

HURON, Shanghai for Foochow Sept. 27.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.

LONG, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.
NEW ORLEANS, Vladivostok.

MONACO, Chunking, China, Sept. 14.

PALOS, Hankow, China.
PAMPANGA, Wucho, China.

PANTHER, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, Shanghai, China.
R. L. BARNES, RATHBURN, Cavite, P.I.

RIZAL, Hongkong, China.

ROPER, Cavite, P.I.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.

SOUTHERN, Cavite, P.I.

TALBOT, en route to Hongkong.

TRACY, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.

VILLANAL, Ichang, China.

WATERS, Cavite, P.I.

WHIPPLE, Shanghai for Olongapo Sept. 27.

WILMINGTON, Hankow, China.

ZANE, Cavite, P.I.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Vice Admiral A. P. Niblock, commander; flagship, Utah.

BROOKS, Constantinople.

CHILDS, Copenhagen.

FOX, Constantinople.

GILMER, Constantinople.

McFARLAND, Constantinople.

OVERTON, Constantinople.

REUBEN JAMES, Spalato.

SANDS, en route to Cherbourg.

STURTEVANT, Samson.

ST. LOUIS, Constantinople.

UTAH, en route to Cherbourg.

WILLIAMSON, Batum.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Rear Admiral Casey B. Morgan, commander; flagship, Niagara.

ASHEVILLE, Balboa.

CLEVELAND, Balboa.

DENVER, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 28.

DOLPHIN, North River Sept. 28.

GALVESTON, Balboa.

NIAGARA, Key West Sept. 27.

SACRAMENTO, Charleston, S.C.

TACOMA, Boston Yard.

UNASSIGNED.

CALIFORNIA, Venice, Calif., to sea Sept. 27.

CHICAGO, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

GREAT NORTHERN, en route to Santo Domingo City.

HANNIBAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

ISABEL, en route to Asiatic Station from Gibraltar.

MARYLAND, Rockland for Provincetown Sept. 28.

MAFLOWER, Washington, D.C.

NOKOMIS, New York, N.Y.

OHIO, Southern Drill Grounds.

PITTSBURGH, Philadelphia, Pa.

PUEBLO, New York, N.Y.

SCORPION, Constantinople.

TALLAHASSEE, Charleston, S.C.

WHEELING, Galveston, Texas.

NAVAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

ALAMEDA, Norfolk, Va.

ARETHUSA, Guantnamo for Hampton Roads Sept. 28.

BATH, Mare Island, Calif.

BEAUFORT, Hampton Roads.

CAESAR, Canal Zone to San Diego.

GULFPORT, en route to Hampton Roads.

HENDERSON, New York Navy Yard.

HOUSTON, Pearl Harbor to Manila Sept. 14.

KITTERY, Hampton Roads, for Guantnamo Sept. 27.

MARS, Spalato.

NECHES, New York.

NEWPORT NEWS, Mare Island.

NITRO, Mare Island.

ORION, Norfolk.

PATOKA, en route to Midway Island.

PECOS, Boston to Hampton Roads.

PENSACOLA, Mare Island, Calif.

PYRO, en route to East coast.

QUINCY, Hampton Roads to Canal Zone.

RAMAPO, Guam.

SAPELO, Yorktown, Va.

SATURN, Seward, Alaska.

TRINITY, Constantinople to Cherbourg.

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steamers. It is advisable to make reservations
in advance of arrival.

Navy Orders

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coontz.

JUNIOR OFFICERS.

Junior permanent officers in each grade of
line of the Navy of Sept. 28 follow:

Existing
vacancies.

Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton..... 0
Capt. Edgar B. Larimer..... 0
Comdr. Leo P. Welch..... 4
Lieut. Comdr. Clarkson J. Bright..... 0
Owing to the unsettled conditions of the
lower grades, with reference to the qualifications
of the temporary officers, the names of the
junior officers are at present unobtainable.
It is expected in a week or two the situation
will be more permanently settled and that the
names will then be announced.

U.S. Marine Corps.

The junior officers of the Marine Corps in
each grade as of Sept. 29, 1921, were as follows:

Col. Louis Mc. Little.
Lieut. Col. Walter E. Noa.
Major Edmund H. Morse.
Capt. James P. Scherzer.
1st Lieut. William J. Whaling.
2d Lieut. David V. Pickle.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nomination received by the Senate Sept. 22,
1921.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Capt. J. K. Robison to be engineer-in-chief
and Chief of Bureau of Engineering in Department
of Navy, with rank of rear admiral, for a
term of four years.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS.

Nomination received by the Senate Sept. 26,
1921.

PROMOTIONS IN MARINE CORPS.

To be lt. cols.: C. T. Westcott, June 4, 1920;
F. A. Ramsey, June 5, 1920; C. Campbell, July
4, 1920; W. E. Noa, A.Q.M., Feb. 21, 1921;
E. H. Ellis, April 6, 1921, subject to exam. All
above to correct dates of rank as previously
confirmed.

To be capt., rank July 1, 1921: George
Bower.

To be 1st lt., rank July 1, 1921: 2d Lts.
W. H. Faga, H. H. Hanneken, D. R. Fox, W.
Ulrich, R. W. Culpepper, H. C. Bluhm, L. R.
Push, H. D. Owen, W. W. Scott, H. A. Riekers,
B. J. Byrd, L. A. Hasup, F. W. Bennett, H. E.
Leland, J. A. McShane, E. U. Hukala.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers Sept. 21, 1921.

Capt. L. McNamee to duty Dir. of Naval
Int'l. Navy Dept., Washington.

Lt. Cdr. S. H. Geer to R.S., Charleston, S.C.

Lt. Cdr. R. M. Hinckley to Destroyer Force,
Pacific Fleet.

Lt. Comdr. C. V. Johnston to Air Force,
Pacific Fleet.

Lt. Cdr. A. Macomb to officer in charge Navy
Recr. Sta., Birmingham, Ala.

Lt. Cdr. W. S. Nicholas to 9th Naval District.

Lt. Comdr. W. J. Rable to aid on Staff Comdr.
Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lt. Cdr. H. A. Seiller to Bu. Eng., Navy
Dept., Washington.

Lt. G. T. Campbell to U.S.S. Connecticut.

Lt. O. Johnson to duty U.S.S. Eagle 46.

Lt. K. McGinnis to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.,
Washington.

Lt. R. C. Starkey to aid on Staff Comdr.
Battleship Div. 5, Atlantic Fleet.

Lt. (j.g.) R. D. Glasgow to R.S., New York.

Ens. B. A. Biggs to duty Atlantic Fleet.

Ens. W. E. Hall, M. M. Maxfield, S. Scott and
A. Tripp and Chief Btsn. A. W. Merchant resigna-

tions accepted.

Ens. C. Wykoff to R.S., New York, N.Y.

Cdr. W. J. Zalesky (M.C.) to Marine Bks.,
Washington.

Lt. J. Harris (M.C.) resignation accepted,
effective Nov. 4, 1921.

Lt. Cdr. E. H. Tennent (D.C.) to Naval
Hosp., League Island, Pa.

Lt. Cdr. H. T. Sandlin (Sup.C.) to Supply
and Accounting Officer, Air Sta., Lakehurst, N.J.

Lt. (j.g.) R. E. Bassler (C.E.C.) to Bu.
Yards and Docks, Navy Dept.

Gun. E. L. Dieudonne to U.S.S. Redwing.

Guns. G. D. Gaffney, W. C. Morrison and
G. H. Griffith resignations accepted.

Gun. M. Koch to U.S.S. R-21.

Carp. W. English to U.S.S. Connecticut.

Note—Lt. A. C. Kozlowski (S.C.) died Naval
Hosp., Mare Island, Sept. 10, 1921.

Lt. M. B. Durgin (Cl-2) to R.S., New York.

Lt. (j.g.) P. V. Stephenson (Cl-3) to U.S.S.
Pecos.

Ens. D. N. Logan (Cl-5) to Air Force, Pac.
Fleet.

Ens. E. R. Murphy (Cl-3) to home.

Orders to Officers Sept. 22, 1921.

Capt. R. Earle to Chief of Staff, Comdr. Con-
trol Force, Atlantic Fleet, reporting Oct. 10.

Capt. G. L. P. Stone to command U.S.S. Con-
necticut.

Cdr. E. Friedrich to temp. duty U.S.S. Han-
cock.

Lt. Cdr. C. L. Best to Div. 29, Destroyer
Flotilla 2, Pac. Fleet.

Lt. Cdr. W. J. Butler to command U.S.S.
Breckinridge.

Lt. Comdr. H. F. Kingman to aid on Staff
and Flag Secy. Comdr. Battleship Div. 7, Pac.
Fleet.

Lt. Cdr. R. A. Lavender to aid on Staff
C-in-C., Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Cdr. O. McCauley to Naval Academy, An-
napolis.

Lt. Cdr. R. E. Sampson to command U.S.S.
Palos.

Lt. W. A. Cable to duty U.S.S. Ohio.

Lt. N. E. Cook to duty U.S.S. Lykens.

Lt. J. D. Cornell placed on ret. list; to home.

Lt. M. H. Eldridge to U.S.S. Culgoa as exec.
off.

Lt. G. B. Evans to command U.S.S. R. L.
Barnes.

Lt. G. Freudendorf to 3d Naval Dist.

Lt. N. N. Gates to U.S.S. Connecticut.

Lt. W. Juraschka to U.S.S. Michigan.

Lt. C. G. Richardson to Naval Academy, An-
napolis.

Lt. T. W. Smith to treatment Naval Hosp.,
Mare Island.

Lt. (j.g.) H. B. Summers cont. duty Des.
Force, U.S. Pac. Flt.

Ens. D. B. Boykin to duty R.B., Hampton
Roads, Va.

Ens. H. Corwin to duty Des. Force, Pac. Flt.

Ens. E. A. Cushman continue duty Des. Force,
Pac. Flt.

Ens. J. J. Harris continue duty Des. Force,
Pac. Flt.

Ens. G. J. Malone to treatment Nav. Hosp.,
Portsmouth, N.H.

Ens. R. H. Smith to comad. Sub-Chaser 444.

Ens. W. L. Travis to duty U.S.S. Pecos.

Lt. R. M. Choisser (M.C.) to duty with San-
itary Eng., Haiti.

Lt. A. H. Frankel (M.C.) to duty R.S., San
Francisco.

Lt. E. F. Stadtherr, M.C., to duty N. Hosp.,
Pearl Harbor.

Lt. C. B. Van Gaasbeek, M.C., to duty Virgin
Islands.

Lt. Cdr. E. W. Lacy, D.C., to duty Nav. Med.
Supply Depot, Brooklyn.

Lt. Cdr. M. W. Mangold, D.C., to duty U.S.S.
Florida.

Lt. (j.g.) F. M. Sherrill, S.C., to duty 11th
Naval Dist.

Lt. (j.g.) T. M. Stock, S.C., to duty Nav.
Supply Depot, So. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lt. Cdr. D. Royce, C.C., to duty Bu. C. and R.

Lt. W. H. Hewitt, Con.C., to Insp. Nav. Air-
craft, Curtiss Corp., Garden City, N.Y.

Lt. (j.g.) E. D. Miller, C.E.C., to duty Nav.
Op. Base, Hampton Roads.

Chief Gun. T. M. Flattley to duty nearest R.S.

Gun. K. V. Lindberg to duty R.S., Phila.

A.P. Clk. R. H. Darling to U.S.S. Florida
with Supply Off.

A.P. Clk. J. P. Wilson to duty U.S.S. Pyro
with Supply Off.

Lt. M. B. Durgin, Cl-2, continue duty U.S.S.
Frederick.

Lt. W. E. Stickley, Cl-5, continue duty Nav.
Air Sta., Hampton Roads.

Orders to Officers Sept. 26, 1921.

Cdr. C. Soule to duty Naval Academy.

Lt. Cdr. T. Baxter to Engr. Offr. U.S.S.
Maumee.

Lt. Cdr. G. C. Dichman to Ex. Offr. Naval
Air Sta., Hampton Roads.

Lt. Cdr. R. E. Rogers to Naval Academy.

Lt. Cdr. E. J. Richards to Dest. Force, Pac. Flt.

Lt. (j.g.) W. Ramsey to U.S.S. Keweenaw.

Lt. (j.g.) L. W. Preston, J. H. Hyde, Ens.

J. A. Capoefolo, L. E. Frinco, Btsn. K. Mul-
lenax, Gunns. E. L. Dinnane and H. Thorhill
resignations accepted.

Ch. Gun. J. G. Bennett to 12th Naval Dist.

Lt. V. E. Harmon (M.C.) to Naval Med.
School, Washington.

Ens. C. E. Clerk (S.C.) to R. Barracks,

Hampton Roads.

Lt. W. O'Neill (Con.C.) to U.S.S. Melville.

Officers of Chaplain Corps to duty as fol-
lows: Capts. C. H. Dickins to U.S.S. New
Mexico; E. W. Scott to Bureau Nav., Navy
Dept., and Lt. (j.g.) J. B. Ernest, Jr., to
U.S.S. Connecticut.

Lt. Cdr. F. S. Tichy (D.C.) to Asiatic Sta.

A.P. Clk. B. C. Smith to duty with Disb.
Offr. Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads.

A.P. Clk. M. W. Shumate to Nav. Academy.

Orders to Officers Sept. 27, 1921.

Capt. D. E. Dismukes to command U.S.S.
Nevada.

Lt. Cdr. P. N. L. Bellinger to Air Force.

Pacific Fleet.

Lt. Cdr. C. F. Greene to U.S.S. Henderson.

Lt. Cdr. B. V. McCandlish to aid to Rear
Adm. J. S. McKeen, Cdt. navy yard, Mare
Island, Calif.

Lt. Cdr. F. G. Reinicke to R.S., San Fran-
cisco, Calif.

Lt. Cdr. J. H. Strong to Asst. Naval Instr.
of Aviation Engineering Material, Buffalo, N.Y.

Lts. W. Derrington to duty Staff Hqrs., 3d
Naval Dist.; J. J. Lucas granted sick leave;

A. G. Martin to U.S.S. Flusser; R. G. Pen-
noyer to U.S.S. and wait orders; R. G. Pen-
noyer to Bureau Aeronautics, Navy Dept., and
G. L. Woodruff to U.S.S. Mahan.

Lt. (j.g.) G. J. Downey placed on retired
list and to home.

Ens. J. G. Jones to U.S.S. Connecticut; C.
T. Kelsh to U.S.S. Tennessee; F. B. Kohrs to
U.S.S. Fairfax; A. Paley and E. E. Roth to
U.S.S. Connecticut; R. D. F. Sweeney to Asst.
to Force Engr. Offr. Destroyer Force, Atlantic
Fleet; T. L. Wattles to U.S.S. Leonidas, and
T. R. Wirth to U.S.S. Texas.

Lts. (M.C.) L. E. Fitzsimmons to Nával
Prison, Parris Island, S.C.; R. D. Hostetter
to home, resignation accepted Oct. 30; C. H.
Savage to Navy Recr. Sta., Birmingham, Ala.;
J. A. Topper to U.S.S. Rochester.

Lt. W. J. Rogers (D.C.) to Naval Hospital,
Boston.

Lt. C. C. Timmons (Sup.C.) to navy yard,
Portsmouth, N.H.

Btsn. F. A. Cole to U.S.S. Lykens.

Btsn. O. Leo to command U.S.S. Sagamore.

Gun. F. H. Gunsch resignation accepted.

Gun. R. F. Cross to U.S.S. Farenholt.

Cdr. P. W. Foote to U.S.S. Simpson.

Ens. N. Green to U.S.S. Thatcher; R. G.
Thayer to U.S.S. Mervin; S. G. Dalkowitz to
U.S.S. Chase; P. E. Howard to U.S.S. Gillis;

L. A. Moebus to

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Attorneys in the Court of Claims for Army and Navy Officers.
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ANSELL & BAILEY
Attorneys at Law
ALBEE BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

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(Formerly Legal expert, War Dept.)
1767 P St., Washington, D. C.

FRANCIS S. KEY-SMITH
(Captain, O.R.C., formerly with J.A.C.)
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
Twenty years experience at Washington Bar

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Capt. J. I. Netterkoven Sept. 30 to M.B., Quantico, Va. Second Lt. S. R. Vandenberg to San Francisco, Calif., to await delivery of resignation.
SEPT. 28—Col. G. Van Orden to proceed to New York, N.Y., and thence via commercial liner to Haiti.

Capt. T. A. Seer to San Diego, Calif., for duty at Marine Barracks.

Capt. J. I. Netterkoven detail as Asst. Paymaster revoked.

Second Lt. E. F. O'Day to U.S.S. Delaware.

SEPT. 29—Capt. D. S. Barry to HQs., Marine Corps, Washington.

Capt. J. Gross to M.B., navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Capt. R. B. Dwyer to duty with Marine Detachment U.S.S. Great Northern.

First Lt. D. M. Taft to M.B., Quantico, Va.

First Lt. S. Zee to duty at Marine Barracks, N.S., Guam.

First Lt. H. J. Gravelle honorably discharged.

Second Lt. W. B. Casey drowned at Santo Domingo.

Mar. Gunr. (Prov.) G. W. Powell appointed a marine gunner (Prov.) in the M.C.R., Class 4.

NAVY GAZETTE.
(Continued from page 114.)

Orders to Officers Sept. 28, 1921.

Lt. Cdr. L. F. Reinecker det. Naval Ops., Washington; to U.S.S. Chicago as exec.

Lt. K. C. Christian to charge R.S., New Orleans.

Lt. H. H. Smith to command U.S.S. O-1.

Lt. I. A. White resignation accepted.

Lt. J. L. Woodruff to U.S.S. Mason.

Ens. R. W. Bougher to U.S.S. S-19.

Lt. Cdr. W. W. Hargrave (M.C.) to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.

Lt. Cdr. J. C. Parham (M.C.) to duty Naval Hosp., Wash.

Lt. V. H. Shields (M.C.) to duty Naval Hosp., Newport.

Lt. (j.g.) A. Erickson (Sup.C.) to treatment N. Hosp., Mare Island.

Chief Pharm. L. Martinelli to duty N. Hosp., League Island.

Pharm. H. J. Ransom resignation accepted.

Ensigns to ships for duty: J. C. Wian to Yorktown; K. H. Roby to Coglian; C. R. Pratt to Lamson; F. C. L. Detman to Fuller; H. C. Aller to Thornton; K. J. Christoph to Ward; G. A. Sny to Farquhar.

Lt. Cdr. B. Mayer (S.C.) orders corrected to duty Boston Yd.

Lt. Cdr. S. F. B. Wood to home, wait orders.

Lt. H. Henesia to U.S.S. Ecano.

Lt. C. J. Wheeler to home, wait orders.

Lt. (j.g.) F. A. Hardesty to U.S.S. Panther.

Lt. (j.g.) P. L. Hughes to home, wait orders.

Lt. (j.g.) E. D. Kern to U.S.S. Quirios.

Lt. (j.g.) C. J. Palmer to U.S.S. Ecano.

Lt. (j.g.) C. H. Rockey to U.S.S. Panther.

Ens. M. H. C. Router to U.S.S. Smith-Thompson.

Lt. (j.g.) F. Ulen (D.C.), Shanghai, to duty under patrol commander.

Lt. (j.g.) E. E. Carr (S.C.) to destroyer stores office, Cavite.

Pay Clerk B. K. Parker to duty destroyer stores office, Cavite.

Lt. A. Desomer to duty Flotilla Two.

Ens. C. H. Miller to U.S.S. Lambert.

Ens. E. P. Johnson and J. F. Kraftmeyer to U.S.S. Charleston.

Ens. H. J. Bellington to U.S.S. Thornton.

Lt. L. K. Orr to U.S.S. Stansbury.

Lt. H. S. Ford to Flotilla Two.

Lt. (j.g.) L. E. Tappin to U.S.S. Hull.

Lt. W. S. Carrington to U.S.S. Paul Hamilton.

Lt. E. S. Hurlbut to U.S.S. Zeilin.

Licu. (j.g.) J. J. W. Gray to U.S.S. Meade.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1921.

The officers and ladies of the new detail were welcomed on Friday evening by the older residents of the post at a reception and dance at Culham Hall. Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur received with his mother, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Captain Hibb presenting the guests. Col. and Mrs. Alexander entertained at dinner before the reception, their guests being Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Daley, Major and Mrs. Purdon. Major and Mrs. Bonestell's guests at dinner on Friday were Major and Mrs. Buckner, Mr. and Mrs. Credo Harris, Major and Mrs. Newman, Miss Amalie May, Majors Hodges and Harris. Major and Mrs. Harding had dinner for Major and Mrs. MacMillan, Major and Mrs. Slaughter.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Townsley and the Misses Townsley have been guests of Lieutenant Townsley for several days. In their party are also Mrs. Pence of Washington, and Miss Minette Townsend of Montclair. Mrs. Frederick Klamp of Honolulu, has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Shields, mother of Mrs. Newman, is spending a fortnight visiting at Worcester. Mrs. Robinson entertained at cards on Thursday night for Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr. Mrs. MacArthur and Mrs. Fleibeger assisted.

Mrs. Morrison had some guests in for tea on Saturday for Mrs. E. R. Stuart, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Stuart returned to Washington on Monday and Miss Stuart went to Vassar. Major and Mrs. Stuart C. Godfrey stopped off on a motoring trip from New Haven to Washington and were guests of Major and Mrs. Harding over Saturday night. Colonel Exton, of Washington, spent Sunday on the post.

Col. and Mrs. Schell, of Aberdeen, Md., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Mettler on Monday. Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty and Miss Eleanor Getty are visiting Major and Mrs. Peale. Col. and Mrs. Danford had dinner before the cadet hop on Saturday for Miss Helen Townsley. Cadets Numa Watson, Bodine and Tormey.

Mrs. Eager had tea on Sunday for several girls and cadets. Major and Mrs. J. M. Tully are being congratulated on the birth of a son, Larkin Smith Tully, on Sept. 6. Ticky Bonesteel celebrated his twelfth anniversary with a party for several boy friends on Monday. Among those there were Ted Timberlake, Pat Carter, George Strong, Bill Butcher, Jose Asensio and Lewis Brown. A son, Walter Malin Strong, was born to Major and Mrs. Robert W. Strong on Sept. 18. Major and Mrs. Spencer are the proud parents of a daughter, Katherine Spencer, born on Sept. 14.

New officers of the Luncheon Club are Colonel Daley, president; Major Buckner, vice president; Major Potts, secretary and treasurer.

The Martiaer's Rock Association met at Constitution Island on Saturday with an attendance of over a hundred members. Mrs. Tracy presided, and the report of the treasurer, Dr. Walter Thompson, was approved. Mrs. Fiebeger submitted the report of the secretary in the absence of Colonel Wilcox. Miss Jessie Thompson, of Garrison, and Capt. H. Crampton Jones, of West Point, were elected to fill vacancies in the executive committee. An interesting talk on the literary associations of the Hudson was given by Mr. William Church Osborn, of Garrison. The members of the association, who had come together from nearby cities, towns and country places, ate a picnic luncheon on the lawn of the historic Warner home, and afterward enjoyed rambles through the woods, guided by Major Potts, who explained the positions of the Revolutionary fortifications.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 29, 1921.

The members of the midshipmen's rifle squad who participated in the competitions at Camp Perry returned to the Academy on Saturday. The midshipmen, during the trip, were under charge of Commander Vessler, who coached them throughout the season.

Prof. M. A. Colton, Department of Modern Languages, has returned from Paris, whence Mrs. Colton will return to Annapolis later in the year. Mrs. William Gower, wife of Paymaster Gower, U.S.N., and Mrs. Carey, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. George Laws, sister of Mrs. Gower. Instr. Raymond M. Herrick has returned from three months' leave spent in Connecticut and in New York State.

Superintendent and Mrs. Wilson gave a dinner party on Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. Howard, Harris, Claude, Scott and Barlow, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson, Admiral and Mrs. Wilson's daughter, Mrs. P. J. Hurley, and their house guest, Mr. Butler.

Commodore J. A. Ring, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ring have rented

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the Hill House, in Randall place, and will spend the winter there. Mrs. L. P. Perry, wife of Ensign Perry, has returned to Annapolis. She will later join her husband at Charleston, S.C. Mrs. A. P. Lucas, recently returned from China, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harry Fergus. Mrs. Patrick J. Flury, daughter of Superintendent and Mrs. Wilson, left on Friday for her home in Tulsa, Okla. Lieut. Frank A. Hughes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hughes gave a party on Sept. 22 at 100 Cathedral street, in honor of the first anniversary of their wedding.

While Lieut. Charles R. Reinke, U.S.M.C., is on duty in Virginia during the re-enactment of "The Battle of the Wilderness" by the marines, Mrs. Reinke is visiting Lincoln University, Pa., and Philadelphia. During the absence of Prof. and Mrs. Scarborough on their vacation, their house here was entered and about \$400 worth of goods was stolen.

Mrs. Bradford, of Washington, widow of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, arrived here last week on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. E. D. Johnson, wife of the rector of St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church. Prof. and Mrs. C. L. Leiper have returned from Newfoundland, where they have a summer home. They made the trip down by motor, stopping to visit friends at Swarthmore.

Miss Jessie Garrison, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. D. M. Garrison, has returned to Annapolis from a round of visits. Lieut. T. D. Kirkland, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kirkland, who comes as a bride, have returned to Annapolis; Lieutenant Kirkland is attending the Post-Graduate School. Ensign Robert Greenwald has been ordered to the U.S.S. Connecticut; his wife will join him on the West coast.

Lieut. Comdr. Barry Wilson spent the week-end here with Mrs. Wilson. Ensign O. D. Colvin has joined the new Post-Graduate School class. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter A. Hicks have arrived here from San Diego. Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. H. Delano have returned here to Carvel Hall after a summer in Portsmouth, N.H.

Mrs. Wilson will be at home on the first and third Wednesdays in October, but for the rest of the season only on the first Wednesday in the month. Mrs. Goodstein has left for Charleston, S.C., to join her husband, Lieut. Harry Goodstein. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. D. Brereton, who have been at Camp Perry, returned on Sunday by motor. Capt. J. P. Morton, U.S.N., who is on inspection duty in Chicago, is visiting Mrs. Morton and children here.

Prof. and Mrs. Earl A. Aldrich are back in Annapolis after spending the summer in New England. Ensign and Mrs. Robert C. Sprague are staying here at Carvel Hall. Capt. and Mrs. D. M. Garrison entertained last night about thirty of their old friends at a buffet supper in honor of the twentieth anniversary of their wedding.

Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt, or, lacking space, by mail, provided a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

(Continued from page 108.)

R. asks: Is a major, Medical Department, promoted to that grade prior to July 1, 1920, junior or senior to a major of the line appointed on July 1, 1920? Latter officer having more commissioned service than major, Medical Department?

Answer: The major, M.D., whose commission bears the earlier date is the senior. See the eighth paragraph of Sec. 127a, National Defense act, as amended June 4, 1920.

F. D. C. asks: Does the Ordnance Corps elect pay under the new Regulations 2100, June, 1920?

Answer: Not entitled to marksmanship pay.

C. J. C.—Man enlisted June 9, 1920, for three years is entitled to the enlistment allowance of \$90 when he completes his three years, or if discharged previously for the purpose of reducing the Army he is entitled to this bonus.

F. J. C.—As you were retired, Sept. 17, 1919, at which time there were no vacancies to which you could have been promoted if in physical condition, you had to be retired in the rank in which then serving. To be promoted after retirement, you would have to do active duty, as provided in the

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ninth paragraph of Section 127a, amended National Defense act.

INQUIRER.—We announced the results of the Supply Corps examinations in June. There was an order for another examination but this was canceled. There will be an examination for pay clerks some time this month.

W. E.—Applications for commission in the Reserve Corps may be submitted at any time. Apply through channel to The A.G. for regulations governing appointment.

SUBSCRIBER.—There has been no change in the law as to payments of term insurance. The privilege of receiving payments in lump or in thirty-six payments applies only to converted insurance.

J. K. P.—Examinations for sergeant, Medical Department, will be held in October in accordance with Par. 6, Subpar. b, Cir. 41, W.D., 1921.

F. D.—On Aug. 1, 1921, there were 77 master sergeants, 382 technical sergeants and 39 staff sergeants in the Ordnance Department. Number of surplus master sergeants not available.

HOLLIN B. WHITLOCK.—Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., needs to hear from some comrade of Co. H, 19th Inf., 1882 to 1887 at Fort Ringgold and Fort Clark—Lieutenant Flynn, or Fred or Gus Fink, or Ernest Schulte.

M. F. C.—California did not vote a cash bonus to its war veterans, but did provide for a loan to assist in establishing homesteads. Michigan recently authorized a constitutional amendment that would permit the payment of cash bonuses. So far as we know badges have not been provided by either of these states.

J. C. W.—An officer or soldier cannot be deprived of his pay by means of any civil process of attachment or levy on execution. So where a wife, in an action for divorce against her husband, a captain in the U.S. service, obtained an interlocutory judgment for an allowance, it was held that there was no precedent or legal ground for requiring him to satisfy the amount of such judgment out of his pay.

R. R. R.—Answering your various questions: (1) Sidewalks are built by the Utilities Division, Constructive Service, Q.M.C. A post commander has it within his power to issue orders that enlisted men shall not walk on certain sidewalks, and such orders have been issued. (2) In the case of certain diseases, it is the rule not to discharge soldiers from the Army until they are cured. The rule is pretty closely adhered to. (3) The matter of transfer of personnel in reorganization of the Army is largely an administrative function within the organizations concerned. Requests of individuals must be agreeable to both commanders. Non-commissioned officers are not to be transferred to organizations which will require a considerable draft upon the funds for transportation. (4) Office of the Chief Signal Officer is located on the third floor of the Munitions Building, near Eighteenth and D streets, Washington, D.C.

C. J. C.—Man discharged for fraudulent enlistment following absence without leave in his regular enlistment has no right to travel pay on discharge, nor can he collect balance standing to his credit at time of his desertion.

B. R. O.—The state of Pennsylvania does not give a bonus to soldiers serving during the war.

C. C.—In counting enlistment periods for purpose of pay under the laws in force prior to the act of June 4, 1920, a three-year period which was followed by a five months' break before re-enlistment does not count as an enlistment. Therefore, by virtue of your continuous service since April 3, 1902, your last re-enlistment having been Nov. 25, 1919, following discharge from emergency commission, you are in your sixth period.

G. E. L.—The 9th Infantry went to Cuba June 14, 1898; back home Aug. 14, 1898. The 28th Infantry sailed for the Philippines Nov. 15 and 16, 1901; arrived back home Jan. 14, 1904.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, Sept. 28, 1921. An interesting event on Sept. 24 was the second visit to Governors Island of the members of the Bank of Manhattan Company. There were 450 in the party, including Mr. Stephen Baker, the president. Field sports, including tennis, handball, broad and high jumping, were carried on. The feature of the afternoon was the baseball game between teams of the organization. The umpires were chosen from soldiers of the garrison who knew nothing whatever of the rules of the game, these having been secured with great difficulty, and the resulting mixups were the cause of great hilarity to the spectators. A hundred or more of the 22d Infantry witnessed the game and "rooted" impartially for both teams. A supper dance given after the game at the cafeteria was attended by 400 persons. The regimental orchestra furnished the music.

The first garrison dance of the season was given at the clubhouse, South Battery, on the evening of Sept. 24 and was largely attended by families of the garrison, with guests from Fort Hamilton and New York. Col. and Mrs. Winn and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Donne received, and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Biggs were in charge of arrangements.

Col. William J. Glasgow, who arrived Sept. 26 from a leave spent with his family at Coblenz, was a guest the same day of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith, en route to his station, Camp Dix. Chaplain and Mrs. Smith also had as a guest Miss Alice Havard, who said this week to join her father, Col. Valery Havard, in Havana.

Captain Knight, 22d Inf., and Mrs. Knight, with their little daughter, sailed this week on the Cantigny, en route to Chauvin, Mrs. Knight's home, where they are to spend a leave. Mrs. Knight probably remaining for a longer visit.

Capt. Charles F. V. Cooper, 22d Inf., is receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, Charles Francis Frost, Jr., born at Newark on Sept. 24. Mrs. Cooper is expected to join Captain Cooper at Fort Jay about Nov. 1.

"SERVICE REPUTATION" AND WHAT IT MEANS.

Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., Superintendent of the U.S.N.A., in Naval Academy Order No. 55, dated Annapolis, Sept. 12, 1921, gives some excellent advice to midshipmen, which is of great importance to their future career as Navy officers. The order reads:

1. "The Service reputation" of an officer means the reputation for character and ability, either good, bad or indifferent.

2. The attention of the regiment is invited to the importance of maintaining, developing and maintaining a Service reputation that is above reproach, and guarding it jealously.

3. "Service reputation" is a gradual development. While a few, as the work increases, it spreads throughout the Service until by the time he has reached the grade of lieutenant a young officer's character and ability is well known to only his commander or commander, his ability is well known to the majority of officers. This unofficial seal of approval or disapproval by his comrades is often the deciding factor in making assignments to important duty; in influencing promotion either favorably or adversely; and in lightening—if reputation is good—the punishment consequent upon some unintentional dereliction or neglect. The surest guarantee of selection for important duty is a knowledge by the senior that the officer selected has the necessary characteristics for success. The surest amelioration of serious punishment for some heedless infraction is a sufficiently good reputation to

insure a belief in the mind of the responsible senior that the dereliction was heedless rather than willful.

4. The common Service knowledge of an officer's capabilities while not wholly dependent on his official record is a reflection from it.

5. To assist the six midshipmen who, at the end of the academic year will have contributed most by their officer-like qualities and positive character to the development of military spirit and loyalty within the regiment, in laying a foundation upon which to build a Service reputation for ability, the Superintendent will, at the end of the academic year, address letters of commendation and appreciation to them, and will request the Navy Department to file a copy of these letters of commendation with their official records.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION.

The following instructions are being issued by the War Department:

That 27th Ordnance Co. (Maintenance) be organized at Fort Bliss, Texas, and assigned to 1st Cav. Division.

That 32d Ordnance Co. (Heavy Maintenance) change station by marching from Camp Jackson, S.C., to Camp Eustis, Va., to be made with 51st Artillery Regt., C.A.C.

That 51st Ordnance Co. (Ammunition), which was ordered organized at Charleston, S.C., but never organized, be now organized at Delaware, General Ordnance Depot, N.J.

That 13th Ordnance Co. (Maintenance) change station by marching from Camp Bragg, N.C., to Camp Knox, Ky., march to be made with 13th Field Art. Brigade. Upon arrival at Camp Knox transfer personnel to 16th Ordnance Co. (Maintenance) and send its records to Fort Bliss, where it will be filled to authorized strength from personnel available that station.

That personnel of 3d Ordnance Co. (Maintenance) be transferred to 9th Ordnance Co. (Maintenance) and sent by rail from Camp Pike, Ark., to Fort Sill, Okla., to join. That 3d Division take it with to Camp Lewis, Wash., records of 3d Ordnance Co. (Maintenance), where upon arrival personnel of 4th Ordnance Co. (Maintenance) will be transferred to it. The 4th Ordnance Co. will then be placed on "Inactive List," with 3d Ordnance Co. as its "Active Associate."

That following organizations be placed on "Inactive List" with "Active Associates," respectively, as indicated:

Inactive Associates—Active Associates.

Ordnance Cos. (Maintenance).

5th, 6th, 7th, 28th—15th, 9th, 8th, 13th.

Ordnance Cos. (Heavy Maintenance).

31st, 34th, 35th—31d, 30th, 32d.

Ordnance Cos. (Ammunition).

50th, 53d, 54th, 55th, 57th—51st, 52d, 59th, 56th, 58th.

Ordnance Cos. (Depot).

70th, 71st, 72d—84d, 79th, 73d.

76th, 77th, 81st—84th, 78th, 80th.

That personnel of foregoing "Inactive" organizations be transferred to nearest "Active" Ordnance Department organizations.

That Circular No. 208, W.D., 1921, govern as to equipment, property and funds.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

ATWOOD.—Born at Newport, R.I., Sept. 21, 1921, to the wife of Major R. S. Atwood, Const. Art., U.S.A., a son, Roy MacKay Atwood.

BERMAN.—Born at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., Sept. 15, 1921, to Capt. Morris Berman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Berman, a daughter, Catherine Louise.

BURTON.—Born at Fort McPherson, Ga., Sept. 24, 1921, to the wife of Capt. V. S. Burton, U.S.A., a daughter, Pauline Peter Burton.

CLARKE.—Born at Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 25, 1921, to the wife of Capt. George Sheppard Clarke, Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Jean Clarke.

COOPER.—Born Sept. 24, 1921, at Newark, N.J., to Capt. Charles Francis Frost Cooper, 22d Inf., Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., and Mrs. Cooper, a son, Charles Francis Frost Cooper, Jr.

DAVIS.—Born at Fort Banks, Mass., Sept. 22, 1921, to the wife of Capt. George Franklin Davis, 13th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Dora Ann Davis.

DEAN.—Born Sept. 19, 1921, to the wife of Capt. John Paul Dean, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Charlotte Dean.

DOUGHERTY.—Born at Butte, Mont., Sept. 19, 1921, to the wife of Ens. S. C. Dougherty, U.S.N., a daughter.

FISKE.—Born at San Diego, Calif., Sept. 18, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Leon S. Fiske, U.S.N., a daughter, Jane Jane Fiske.

FLINT.—Born Sept. 4, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Maxton H. Flint, Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Flint.

FORTSON.—Born at Coronado, Calif., Sept. 17, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Robert Malcolm Fortson, U.S.N., a son, Robert Malcolm Fortson, Jr.

GRIMM.—Born at San Diego, Calif., Aug. 25, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Charles Grimm, U.S.M.C., a son.

GRAYSON.—Born Sept. 26, 1921, to Lieut. Condr. and Mrs. R. H. Grayson, U.S.N., a daughter, Elizabeth Claudia.

HELMICK.—Born at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., Sept. 1, 1921, to the wife of Major Charles Gardiner Helmick, 15th Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter.

HOWE.—Born Sept. 24, 1921, at Kalamazoo, Mich., to the wife of Lieut. George Tyler Howe, U.S.A., a son, Edgar Bocock Howe.

KELTON.—Born at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., recently to the wife of Major Edwin C. Kelton, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Florence Hattie Kelton.

MELLON.—Born at Camp Knox, Ky., Sept. 26, 1921, a daughter, Celeste Marie Mellon, to the wife of Major J. H. Mellon, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

RENTH.—Born at Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 16, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Robert L. Renth, Inf., U.S.A., a son, Arnold Renth.

VAN WIRT.—Born at Menominee, Mich., Sept. 26, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Jay P. Van Wirt, O.R.C., formerly an emergency officer, U.S.A., a son, Earl Vinton Van Wirt.

WOOLLEY.—Born Sept. 14, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Wayne M. Woolley, Dental Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BACON—GARRETT.—At Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 6, 1921, Capt. Robert L. Bacon, 44th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Garrett.

BEACH—CALDWELL.—At Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 24, 1921, Mr. Charles Frederic Beach and Miss Dorothy Caldwell, daughter of Col. Frank Merrill Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell.

GARDNER—GONSER.—At Virgin Islands, Sept. 1, 1921, Lieut. Francis P. Gardner, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Gonser.

HOMER—KENNEDY.—At Hartsdale, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1921, Major John L. Homer, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Olive Kennedy.

LEE—ULINE.—At Plattsburg, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1921, Lieut. Carnes B. Lee, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Jane Taylor Uline, daughter of Col. Willis Uline, U.S.A., and Mrs. Uline.

LYONS—CURRAN.—At East Walpole, Mass., Sept. 24, 1921, Capt. Francis Russel Lyons, U.S.A., and Mrs. Curran.

PRATT—RANSON.—At Wilkinsburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 1921, Capt. Fabian L. Pratt, U.S.A., and Miss Virginia Mabel Ranson.

WHITING—HAFER.—At New York city, Sept. 26, 1921, Lieut. Condr. Francis E. M. Whiting, U.S.A., and Miss Jean Stuart Hafer.

insure a belief in the mind of the responsible senior that the dereliction was heedless rather than willful.

4. The common Service knowledge of an officer's capabilities while not wholly dependent on his official record is a reflection from it.

5. To assist the six midshipmen who, at the end of the academic year will have contributed most by their officer-like qualities and positive character to the development of military spirit and loyalty within the regiment, in laying a foundation upon which to build a Service reputation for ability, the Superintendent will, at the end of the academic year, address letters of commendation and appreciation to them, and will request the Navy Department to file a copy of these letters of commendation with their official records.

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WILKINS—PALMER.—At Evanston, Ill., Sept. 27, 1921, Col. Harry Eugene Wilkins, U.S.A., and Miss Jean Palmer.

WYMAN—MEGGINSON.—At New York city, Sept. 27, 1921, Lieut. Willard G. Wyman, U.S.A., and Ethel Mae Megginson.

YOUNG—SHAFFER.—At South Bend, Ind., Sept. 24, 1921, Lieut. Nevins D. Young, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mildred Sperry Shaffer.

DIED.

BRUCK.—Died at New York city, Sept. 14, 1921, Mrs. Philine Bruck, mother of Capt. Harold de B. Bruck, Cav., U.S.A.

EWALD.—Died at San Pedro, Calif., Sept. 15, 1921, William Whaley Ewald, son of Lieut. Comdr. John B. Ewald, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ewald, aged fourteen months.

FERRIS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 21, 1921, Capt. Ora L. Ferris, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

HARTE.—Died at Stanford University, Calif., Sept. 18, 1921, Sergt. Michael Harte, Field Art., R.O.T.C. Det. (Capt. F.A.O.R.C.), who was a captain, U.S.A., during the World War.

MCCLURE.—Died at Carson City, Nev., Sept. 14, 1921, Mr. B. H. McClure, father of Major Lowe A. McClure, Inf., U.S.A.

MENNIS.—Died at Quantico, Va., Sept. 23, 1921, Capt. John A. Minnis, U.S.M.C.

RENTH.—Died at camp hospital, Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 19, 1921, Mrs. Gertrude Arnold Renth, wife of 1st Lieut. Robert L. Renth, Inf., U.S.A.

SMOKE.—Died at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 23, 1

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CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates were designated during the week ending Sept. 14 for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on March 7, 1922, with a view to admission to the Academy July 1, 1922:

Alabama—4th Dist., Thomas E. DeShazo, Montevallo; William J. Donovan, 1st alt., Selma; John Dinkins, 2d alt., Selma, Florida—2d Dist., Burton C. Williams, Madison; Ralph H. Cleveland, 1st alt., Ocilla.

Michigan—3d Dist., Kenneth McNaughton, Mulliken.

Pennsylvania—29th Dist., Louis F. Brecht, Glenshaw.

South Carolina—7th Dist., William S. Bradford, Columbia.

Texas—12th Dist., Richard F. Fender, Fort Worth.

Vermont—2d Dist., Keith R. Barney, Springfield.

Virginia—Sen. Swanson, Malcolm H. Harwell, 1st alt., Richmond.

United States—2d—The President, Hamilton S. Hawkins, e/o Col. H. S. Hawkins, Fort Riley; Robert McCleaves, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Donald P. Booth, c/o Lt. Col. A. J. Booth, Ft. Leavenworth; Charles B. Stone, 3d, c/o Lt. Col. C. B. Stone, Ft. Leavenworth; Paul C. Hutton, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Michael M. McNamee, Washington, D. C.; William R. Smedburg, 3d, c/o Col. W. R. Smedburg, G. S. War Dept.; John N. Alger, Newport; Philip C. Cunningham, Ft. Myer, Va.

Designated week ending Sept. 21.

Arkansas—5th Dist., Arthur E. Watson, Jr., Little Rock.

Kansas—3d Dist., Leon W. Johnson, 1st alt., Moline.

U. S. A. L.—The President, John A. Kennedy, Columbian Preparatory School, Washington, D. C.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S DECISIONS.

NO EXTRA TRAVELING EXPENSES FOR DISABILITY.

Under the provisions of Sec. 12 of the act of May 18, 1920, authorizing transportation of dependents of Navy officers upon permanent change of official station, the furnishing of transportation in kind by the Government is conditioned upon the capacity of the beneficiary to utilize the means offered, and no extra traveling expenses occasioned by disability will be paid by the Government.

PAY OF NAVY ENLISTED MAN AFTER C.M. SENTENCE.

An enlisted man of the Navy under sentence of court-martial to be dishonorably discharged and imprisoned, or under a sentence to be imprisoned and dishonorably discharged, without specifying the time when the discharge is to be given, is not entitled to pay after promulgation of sentence and during imprisonment.

MILEAGE AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

An officer of the Army sent for discharge to a station where facilities for a proper physical examination are available and under an order issued by competent authority and containing a statement that the travel enjoined is necessary in the military service is entitled to mileage for travel performed.

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS AND NON-PAY STATUS.

An officer or soldier, during the period he is absent from duty on account of disease resulting from any cause stated in the act of April 27, 1914, which results in his being absent from duty on a non-pay status or who is otherwise absent from duty on a non-pay status, is not entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light. This act relates to an officer or enlisted man in active service who shall be absent from duty on account of disease resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors or other misconduct."

COMPUTING NAVY PAY FOR CONTINUOUS SERVICE.

With a desire to place accurate information relative to the method of computing pay for continuous service and for citizens re-enlisting (G.O. 34) in the Manual for the Supply Corps of the Navy now in course of preparation the following paragraph was prepared by the Paymaster General and submitted to the Comptroller General for comment as to its correctness. The paragraph, which was approved by the Comptroller General, reads: "Provided the service of a man is continuous he is entitled to an increase of \$1.36 per month for each completed four year enlistment entered into prior to July 11, 1919, and for each completed four year extension on such enlistments; he is also entitled to the same increase for each four years of continuous service under enlistments entered into on or subsequent to July 11, 1919, including extensions on such enlistments."

ALLOWANCES, ARMY RETIRED WARRANT OFFICERS.

Retired enlisted men of the Army granted the retired pay and allowance of warrant officers on the retired list because of active service as commissioned officers of the U. S. Army at some time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, under provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, are not entitled also to the allowance of \$15.75 per month authorized for retired enlisted men of the Army in lieu of rations, clothing, quarters and other allowances by provisions of the act of March 2, 1907.

BONUS AND TEMPORARY NAVY WARRANT OFFICERS.

Enlisted men of the Navy who have been appointed temporary warrant officers under the act of May 22, 1917, are not entitled, by reason of such appointment, to \$60 bonus under the acts of Feb. 24, 1919, and June 4, 1920. Enlisted men of the Navy appointed temporary warrant officers and subsequently appointed permanent warrant officers are not entitled to said bonus.

QUESTION OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Separation from the active list of the Army by resignation, retirement or discharge under Sec. 24b, act of June 4, 1920, which provides for officers classified for elimination, or by dismissal, will cut off officers and warrant officers from leave of absence. If the officer is on leave when his separation has been approved by the War Department, the unexpired portion of the leave will be canceled. Retirement for physical disability will be immediate upon approval of the findings of a retiring board, but officers may submit requests that such leaves due them be granted in the event of retirement from active service. If such leaves are granted, approval of findings of retiring boards will be deferred until expiration of leaves. Officers to be retired on failing to qualify physically for promotion will be retired on the date of vacancy to which they would have been promoted. Such officers may be granted leaves not exceeding that due them up to date of retirement. Officers or warrant officers retired on their own applications after more than thirty years' service may be granted such leaves as are due them. Applications for retirement must be unconditional, but may be accompanied by requests for leave. Officers about to be retired on reaching the statutory age limit will be granted leave not exceeding that due them up to date of retirement. Orders separating officers from the active list having been published in any case will not be revoked or amended for the purpose of granting or extending leaves. The War Department states in di-

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recting the revocation of the orders contained in Cir. 12, W.D., Jan. 8, 1921.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 2493. Mr. Wadsworth.—That all payments heretofore made in good faith to enlisted men while in active service by reason of anything contained in proviso of Section 4b, act amended June 4, 1920, reading: "That nothing in this section shall operate to reduce the pay which any enlisted man is now receiving during his current enlistment and while he holds his present grade," be validated for all purposes, irrespective of whether such payments conform to decisions of Comptroller of Treasury or general accounting office; and such payments shall be passed by proper accounting officers of U.S. to credit of disbursing officers making same. Any sums which may have been deducted from pay of any enlisted man on account of such payment validated by this act shall be refunded.

H. J. Res. 191. Mr. Smith of Idaho.—Making Army officers on retired list eligible for appointment to civil office in the Government of the United States upon waiver of retired pay during such incumbency.

H. R. 8361. Mr. Deal.—To amend Secs. 4 and 5 of the act of June 4, 1920, making appropriations for the naval service, so as to include for the purpose of pay chief warrant officers of the Navy of more than twenty-five years of service on the active list who have heretofore served as paymasters' clerks, provided they are found otherwise qualified under the provisions of said act.

H. R. 8364. Mr. Ackerman.—Authorizing the reinstatement in the Naval Academy of midshipmen whose resignations were accepted at the end of the first term of the academic year 1920-21.

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL.

Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 24, 1921.

The Cavalry School opened on Sept. 15. On the day before all students and instructors were assembled at nine a.m., and opening talks were given by Brig. Gen. Malin Craig, Colonel Hawkins and the directors of the different departments. The school has a larger personnel this year than ever before. There are sixty-three officers in the Troop officers' class and 102 in the Basic officers' class, besides a National Guard class of fifteen members. Several new instructors have arrived since last year—Lieut. Col. Aubrey Lippincott, Col. L. W. Oliver and Lieut. Col. R. McC. Beck.

Gen. and Mrs. Craig motored to Fort Riley from Douglas, Ariz., and have been here since Sept. 1. Major C. P. Stearns is taking the Troop officers' course this year, and Major Colley succeeds Major Stearns as secretary of the school. Lieutenants Hiribarne and Torrens, officers of the Cuban army, have joined the Troop officers' class. Lieutenant Hiribarne was a student at the Mounted Service School in 1914.

Chaplain J. L. McBride has relieved Chaplain Fleming as post chaplain and has joined the Basic class for a course in horsemanship.

Troop L, 2d Cav., now known as Training Center Squadron No. 7, left on Thursday for its new station at Fort Snelling. Captains Peabody and Eastwood went with the squadron.

A reception and dance was given at the Red Cross building, East Flats, on Saturday evening, to welcome the newcomers to the garrison. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Craig and Col. and Mrs. Hawkins received. About 400 guests attended. Major and Mrs. Barry were hosts at dinner before the dance for Gen. and Mrs. Craig, Col. and Mrs. Romey, Lieut. Cola, and Mmes. Oliver and Beck.

Mrs. John L. Stearns, of Denver, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Johnson; Miss Isabel Knowles, of Denver, is also a guest. On Saturday Major and Mrs. Johnson gave a supper before the dance for their house guests and Col. and Mrs.

Hawkins, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Williamson, Majors and Mmes. Stearns, Baird and Taylor, Misses Hawkins and Snyder, Majors Bradford and McQuillan, Captain Wiltshire, Lieutenants Chase and Sears.

On Wednesday Major and Mrs. V. V. Taylor gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Craig. Their guests were Gen. and Mrs. Craig, Col. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Williamson, Major and Mrs. Baird. Miss Ellen Gordon arrived on Sunday to visit Col. and Mrs. Oliver. Miss Gordon is the daughter of Brig. Gen. W. H. Gordon, commandant of the Infantry School at Camp Benning.

Mrs. Hawkins and Miss Nancy Hawkins gave a bridge party on Tuesday for Mrs. Stearns, Miss Knowles, Mmes. Barry, Stearns, Williamson, Romey, Putnam, Irvin, Taylor, Nelson, Grimes, Johnson, Miss Gordon. Mrs. C. P. Stearns was hostess at a bridge party on Friday in honor of Mrs. J. L. Stearns and Miss Knowles. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Garlington have been guests of their daughter, Mrs. Chamberlin, for a week.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Sept. 15, 1921.

Mrs. A. G. Olson and her daughter will leave soon for the United States helium plant at Fort Worth, Texas, to join Commander Olson, transferred to that point.

A dancing party on board the U.S.S. Birmingham was enjoyed Saturday evening by more than 300 enlisted men and civilians, music being furnished by a twelve-piece orchestra from the U.S.S. Charleston.

A farewell dance was given in the ball room of the Casa Loma Hotel Monday evening by the officers and men of the U.S.S. Simpson in honor of Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry, their C.O., ordered to the Naval Academy as an instructor.

The San Diego Naval Aid Society has been incorporated to promote the welfare of and furnish financial relief and assistance to the enlisted men of the Navy and their families stationed here. The directors are Rear Admiral Roger Welles, Captains Jewett and Cull, Comdr. Frank McCrary and Daniel Ghent.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Kelley, Jr., who motored down from Vallejo last week, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Kelley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Parmelee. Mrs. Kelley will remain here for several weeks, but her husband will return to duty on the U.S.S. California.

Mrs. B. B. Dowell, wife of Lieutenant Dowell, U.S.N., was hostess at a tea given Tuesday at her home in Coronado for about fifty guests. Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. McCormick and son Monty will leave this week for the East coast, Lieutenant McCormick having been transferred from the U.S.S. Kennedy to the Naval Academy. Mrs. McCormick is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson Spragg, of this city.

While making a night flight on Tuesday an N-9 seaplane, piloted by Lieut. Sheridan Frye and carrying Lieut. B. B. Dowell as observer, caught fire and fell into the bay from an altitude of 300 feet. The plane was a total wreck. Lieutenant Frye was burned about the face and hands, while Lieutenant Dowell escaped with minor bruises.

Miss Nevada Ford has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Leeland O. W. Moore, at Rockwell Field, Calif., for the summer months. Miss Ford, whose home is in Pittsburgh, is Mrs. Moore's sister.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 24, 1921.

Mrs. M. P. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, 49th Inf., has returned from Iowa, where she spent two weeks with relatives. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Ness, recently from Fort Crook, have taken quarters 23 A Row.

Mrs. T. S. Smith entertained Wednesday at luncheon in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Isabel Penberthy, of Marquette, Mich. Col. and Mrs. C. G. Sturtevant left last Monday for Camp Benning, Ga. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward A. Ban-

ning, recently from Washington state, have taken quarters in the Cavalry post.

Mrs. Isabel Penberthy and her daughters, Jean Elizabeth and Ida Catherine, wife and daughters of the late Capt. R. G. Penberthy, C.E., who died overseas in the World War, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. T. S. Smith, Infantry garrison. Mrs. E. J. Haight and her granddaughters, the Misses Jane and Louise Boone, of New York, recent guests of Capt. and Mrs. George M. Walker, returned Monday to their home.

Mrs. Harold Doherty, wife of Lieutenant Doherty, was painfully hurt Wednesday when she was thrown from her horse. Several bones in her arm were broken and she received severe body bruises, and is now in the post hospital.

NOTES FROM CAMP FURLONG.

Columbus, N.M., Sept. 20, 1921.

Colonels Fassett and Russell, Major Taylor, Captains Miller and Kilbourne arrived Wednesday evening to conduct the annual tactical inspection of field training. They were guests of Col. and Mrs. Schoefel during their stay. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Mason entertained the camp at the Officers Club. Those present included Col. and Mrs. Schoefel, Colonels Fassett, Russell, Lieutenant Colonel Caffey, Major and Mrs. Hill, Capt. and Mmes. Johannes, Tuohy, Majors Hardman and Taylor, Captains Muller, Kilbourne, Wells, Brown, Lieutenant Beckett, Whitesides, Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Maling, Capt. and Mrs. Bresnahan.

Capt. and Mrs. Tuohy have welcomed the return of their young daughter, who has been visiting her aunt at San Francisco. On Friday Mrs. Holcombe entertained for Messmates Schoefel, Johannes, Maling, Hill, Tuohy, Bresnahan, Misses Schoefel, Orndorff and Downing, Helen and Ruth Schoefel have re-entered the El Paso School for Girls. The daughters of Col. and Mrs. Caffey are at school in Deming.

Capt. and Mrs. Tuohy entertained at the Officers' Club on Thursday. Among those present were Colonel Schoefel, Lieut. Col. Caffey, Major and Mrs. Hill, Capt. and Mrs. Johannes, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, Lieut. and Mrs. Maling, Mrs. Downing, Major Hardman, Capt. and Mrs. Bresnahan, Mrs. Odell was formerly Miss Florence Lister, daughter of a former governor of the state of Washington.

Col. and Mrs. J. N. Pickering and Major and Mrs. A. J. Betcher have returned to camp after a two weeks' trip to Alaska. Mrs. Arthur W. Bradbury, wife of Lieut. Col. A. W. Bradbury, has left for Vancouver Barracks, accompanied by Miss Aria Whedon. Mrs. Bradbury has been prominent in the affairs of the Camp Lewis Women's Club and very active in the Army social events at Camp Lewis. Lieut. Wyburn D. Brown, 77th F.A., left Camp Lewis last week for duty in the Philippines. Mrs. Brown, formerly Miss Margaret Fawcett, of Dupont, accompanied him.

With arrival of the 3d Division at Camp Lewis, which will probably be on Wednesday of next week, the 4th Division will cease to exist as a unit and camp activities will be absorbed by organizations of the 3d Division. Major R. T. Ward, chief of staff of the 3d Division, arrived a few days ago to arrange for the coming of the new organizations. Major Gen. Charles H. Muir, now commanding Camp Lewis, will take command of the new division on its arrival here, and the Infantry brigades will be commanded by Brig. Gen. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 6th Inf. Brigade, and Brig. Gen. George B. Duncan, 5th Inf. Brigade. Brig. Gen. Robert Alexander will command the 3d Artillery Brigade.

FOURTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., Sept. 17, 1921.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Muir were guests of honor on Sunday on the cross-country ride and hunt breakfast given by the Camp Lewis Hunt Club. More than thirty officers and guests assembled at camp for the ride and the hunt breakfast was held at the "Crany Crow Tea House" on the Mountain road. Major and Mrs. Herbert R. Odell returned to camp last week after a honeymoon tour through the Northwest. Mrs. Odell was formerly Miss Florence Lister, daughter of a former governor of the state of Washington.

Col. and Mrs. J. N. Pickering and Major and Mrs. A. J. Betcher have returned to camp after a two weeks' trip to Alaska. Mrs. Arthur W. Bradbury, wife of Lieut. Col. A. W. Bradbury, has left for Vancouver Barracks, accompanied by Miss Aria Whedon. Mrs. Bradbury has been prominent in the affairs of the Camp Lewis Women's Club and very active in the Army social events at Camp Lewis. Lieut. Wyburn D. Brown, 77th F.A., left Camp Lewis last week for duty in the Philippines. Mrs. Brown, formerly Miss Margaret Fawcett, of Dupont, accompanied him.

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CAMP A. A. HUMPHREYS.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., Sept. 20, 1921.

The post school has been increased by two grades, the first and sixth, opened Sept. 19, in charge of Miss Lois Schreiner.

It is proposed to organize at Camp Humphreys three clubs—a tram and gun club, a boat club and a chess club—provided a sufficient number signify their willingness to become members. The ladies of the post as well as the officers are eligible. The gun club will install traps and regular practice and contests will be held. A site for the traps has been selected within easy walking distance of the camp. The hunting activities of the club will include field and duck shooting. The motor cruiser Eros is now in commission, and is available to take parties not exceeding twelve in number on afternoon and evening trips on the Potomac. Capt. L. R. Lohr will arrange for boat parties. The chess club will hold regular meetings and series of matches between members of the club and by mail with other clubs throughout the country.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Sept. 24, 1921.

Mrs. Ira Longanecker has arrived from Fort Benjamin Harrison and with Major Longanecker is a house guest of Col. and Mrs. H. J. Price. Col. and Mrs. L. B. Simonds have as their house guest Mrs. Simonds' sister, Mrs. N. R. Davis, and niece, Miss Mary Davis, who will sail Oct. 5 for France. Miss Davis will study art in Paris for two years.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick G. Stritzinger, with their family of four, are getting located in apartment 7, building 56-B. Miss Elizabeth Stritzinger has entered as a student at George Washington University. The young daughter of Col. and Mrs. H. J. Price, Miss Lucile Price, has entered the Georgetown Convent School. Master Hardin Price has become a pupil of Schadmann's; he goes to West Point in July next.

Col. and Mrs. Stritzinger and Miss Elizabeth Stritzinger were dinner guests of Col. Frank D. Ely. Mrs. F. L. Dyer has joined Major Dyer and their two little girls, Virginia and Barbara, at apartment 1, building 56-B. Major Dyer is in command of the Army Music School.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 21, 1921.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. M. Gendreau had a bridge party and buffet supper Friday for Major Henry N. Manney, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Manney, who are leaving Sept. 25 for Quantico. Other guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. C. Ross, Capt. and Mrs. Galliford and Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Selman.

Comdr. and Mrs. B. T. Bulmer, who have been on an auto trip through the North to Canada, have returned to the navy yard. They were accompanied by Major and Mrs. William H. Peck, of Fort Monroe, Lieut. Norborne L. Rawlings U.S.N., has left to join Mrs. Rawlings at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., and spend two weeks. Mrs. Edward J. Harvey, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Gordon Smith, at the Naval Hospital, has returned to Washington.

Capt. John G. Quinby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Quinby, who have been spending some time at Virginia Beach, have returned to Norfolk and will make their home in Pelham place. Lieut. and Mrs. Norborne L. Rawlings have taken an apartment in Olney court for the winter. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Stanley will make their home at the corner of Cambridge crescent and Monroe place. Comdr. and Mrs. R. B. Henry and little daughter have left for Philadelphia for station. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Dillingham, after an auto trip to New York, are spending two weeks there. Mr. Francis L. Chadwick, Jr., has left for Baltimore to attend the Severn Preparatory School. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean and their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Patterson, of Baltimore, are



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quests at Diggs cottage, Virginia Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Jr., of Pittsburgh, are guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugh Rodman at the Naval Base. Mrs. Guy H. Burrage and Misses Meta and Charlotte Burrage, who have been spending the summer in New Hampshire, will leave Oct. 1 to join Admiral Burrage on the Pacific coast, returning later to Nor-
folk.

Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Gantz had a card party Wednesday evening for Lieut. Albert G. Berry, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Badger; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Traynor, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Durrett, Lieut. S. J. Brune and Mdsn. Paul Wever.

Capt. T. S. O'Leary and Miss Eleanor O'Leary have left for a month's visit to Boston and New York. Mrs. Charles R. Nash, recent guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Cresap, in Washington, has returned to her home in Portsmouth. Capt. and Mrs. Walter T. H. Galliford, who have been motorizing through the Pocono mountains, have returned to the Marine Barracks.

LANGLEY FIELD.

Langley Field, Va., Sept. 19, 1921.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Danforth entertained the officers and their wives on duty at Langley Field with a dancing party at the Yacht Club on Sept. 10. Col. and Mrs. Danforth were assisted in receiving by Major and Mrs. Thomas Handley and Major and Mrs. Johnson. A buffet supper was served to 200 guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald E. Grimes have returned to Langley Field after a month's leave spent in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York city.

Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Benton left for San Francisco Sept. 11. Lieutenant Benton to be stationed at Crissy Field. Mmes. Mitchell and Young, mother and sister respectively of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, are guests of Gen. Mitchell for a month at Langley Field.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin J. House have returned from a sixty-day leave spent at the home of Mrs. House in New York.

INFANTRY SCHOOL, CAMP BENNING.

Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 20, 1921.

Facilities for housing student officers who have families have improved since last year; still a great number of officers are obliged to find accommodations in Columbus, Ga. By co-operation of citizens lists of rooms available for Army officers have been compiled, and incoming officers are getting settled more quickly than last year. New arrivals include officers from all parts of the country. Almost every regiment of the Army has its representative in one or more of the three classes. The officers of Infantry include three colonels, seven lieutenant colonels, forty-nine majors and seven captains in the Field officers' class, 100 captains in the company commanders' class, and 161 first lieutenants, including seven West Point graduates of this year's class.

The Cavalry have sent Major Robert Blain and Captains James W. Barnett, Wadsworth, A. Falek and Henry V. Scanlan, Capt. Harry A. Skerry, 1st Lieuts. Charles J. Davis, Jr., and Henry C. Wolfe, C.E., will represent their branch. First Lieut. Howell

Harrell, Q.M.C., will join the Infantry Basic class. From the U.S. Marine Corps Major C. L. Grawne and Captains M. B. Humphrey and L. H. Miller will hold up the reputation of the Marines, while Capt. Allan Johnson will represent the Coast Artillery. Two former instructors of military science and tactics in R.O.T.C. units have arrived—Major Bloxham Ward from the University of Florida, and Major Anton C. Cron from University of Montana.

Other members of the Field officers' class are the officers who have held staff positions at Benning during the past year. These are: Major Lester D. Baker, instructor Department of Research; Capt. Geoffrey P. Baldwin, senior instructor in Administration; Major Robert J. Halpin, G-3; Lieut. Col. Ralph B. Lister, executive; Major Troy H. Middleton, member of committee on Company and Battalion in Attack; Major Manton C. Mitchell, member of committee on Security and Defense; Major D. H. Hay, senior instructor in Machine Guns, Department of Military Art; Major Joseph D. Patch, instructor Department of Engineering; Major Frank C. Reilly, camp adjutant; Major Charles B. Lyman, instructor miscellaneous weapons; Lieut. Col. Gideon H. Williams, 29th Inf.; Major Thomas H. R. Herron, 29th Inf.; Major Henry B. Cheadle, instructor in automatic weapons, and Major Jens A. Doe, instructor in machine guns.

An opportunity has also been given certain of the staff of instructors to enter the classes and take the prescribed course as students. Among these are Captains Sereno E. Brett, commanding Tank Battalion; Myron G. Browne, School Supply officer; Thomas E. Guy, transportation officer; Frank E. Haskell, assistant to G-3; Robert Jeorg, Jr., Camp Exchange officer; Walter C. Rathbone, provost marshal; Thomas S. Sinkler, Jr., camp personnel adjutant; Eugene N. Slapley, S-1; Maurice G. Stubbs, assistant camp adjutant; Steven B. Wilson, camp athletic officer; Robert C. Wright, director Infantry School press, and the following instructors: John J. Albright, Neil S. Edmond, Alfred V. Ednie, Claude G. Hammond, Walter G. Layman, Edward J. Maoney, Howard N. Merrill, Floyd Moore and Herbert R. Roberts, of the Department of Military Art, and Charles T. Senay, of the Department of Research.

First Lieut. Robert L. Renth, Inf., who reported as a member of the Basic class, has suffered the loss of his wife, who died at the camp hospital on Sept. 19. He accompanied the body to his home in Chicago, where interment will be made. The sympathy of all his classmates and the school goes with him.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Sept. 21, 1921.

Mrs. F. G. Lauman, the Misses Martha Smith, Dorothy Conard and Katherine Coughlin were guests of the officers of the California at a farewell dance given aboard the battleship last Wednesday night.

Miss Anne Jayne has returned from the Russian River, where she visited Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Ellington, and is now with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. L. Jayne, in Vallejo. Capt. and Mrs. Ellington returned to the yard Saturday from the country. Complimentary to her sister-in-law, Mrs. C. J. Peoples, Mrs. R. B. Peoples entertained at a large bridge party at Bay Terrace last week. Mrs. C. R. Kloman has returned from San Francisco, where she remained while Ensign Kloman's

ship, the California, was in port, and is with her mother, Mrs. F. J. Wille, for an indefinite stay.

Capt. and Mrs. T. J. See were dinner hosts last Saturday for Comdr. and Mmes. W. L. Calhoun, A. E. Montgomery, E. W. Willett, W. E. Baughman and O. L. Wolfard. Mrs. Leo Pace has left for San Diego to join Ensign Pace, who is attached to the Gamble, Lieut. and Mrs. A. V. Barr and two children have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. R. Sheldon at the ammunition depot.

Mrs. C. M. Baker entertained at a bridge luncheon last Saturday for Mmes. Arthur Gayle of Lake Charles, La., F. G. Perkins, Maud Green, William Widenmann, W. B. Coombs, E. G. Morsell and H. J. Widenmann. Lieut. and Mrs. A. Kempton have returned from a short visit to Berkeley. Lieut. Comdr. McMillan has left for the East coast for duty.

Mrs. James Doyle, wife of Commander Doyle, entertained a group of friends at the Presidio Golf Club Saturday. Mrs. E. G. Morsell entertained at bridge for Mmes. Calhoun, Mc-Claskey, Conard, Geiger, Baker, Skelton, Vaughan, Vulte, Lauman, Perkins and Johnson. Major and Mrs. Henry Kenney, of New Rochelle, N.Y., have been at the barracks, guests of Major and Mrs. N. P. Vulte. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Bicknell and two children have left for San Diego, where the family will reside during Lieutenant Bicknell's tour of sea duty.

HONOLULU AND PEARL HARBOR NEWS.

Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 13, 1921.

Mrs. Walter Doyle gave a luncheon and bridge at the Pleasanton Hotel Thursday for Mmes. Bloch, Dickinson, Frellsen, Rutledge, Allen, Talbot, Gillian, Whittaker, Crews, Kelly and Cook. In honor of Miss Olga Mason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mason, who is going East to school, Mrs. Dennis Mahan was hostess at a luncheon on Tuesday. Guests were laid for twenty young people.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. T. Alexander entertained on Sunday morning in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Thom, who leave soon for the mainland.

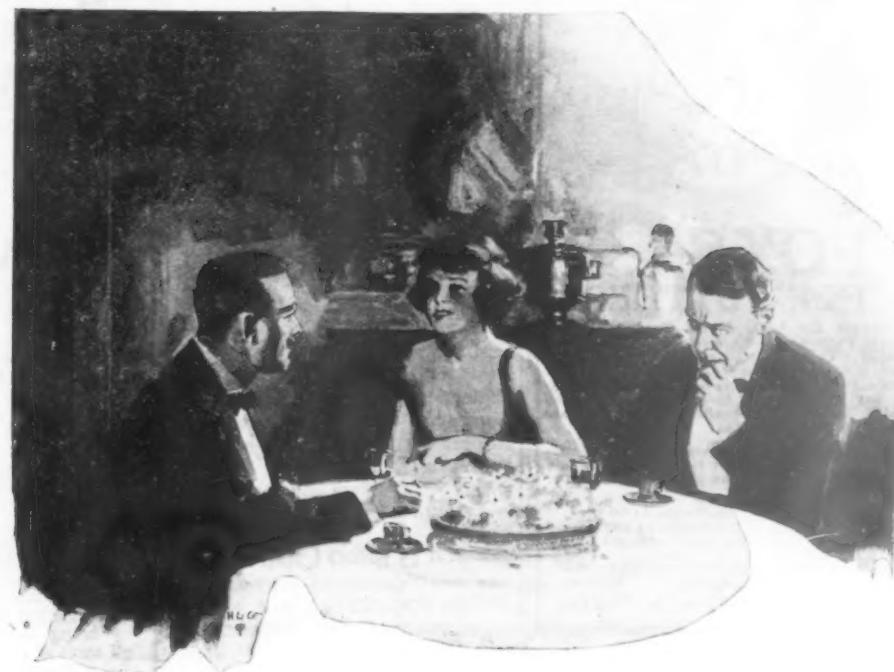
Comdr. C. C. Moses entertained at dinner aboard the Hancock, receiving ship, on Tuesday, in honor of Vice Admiral Saito, of the Japanese training ships which spent last week in Honolulu Harbor. After dinner the party attended the smoker given by the Pearl Harbor Athletic Club in honor of the Japanese visitors.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. Gillian were dinner hosts on Wednesday at the Moana Hotel for Lieut. Comdr. and Mmes. S. E. Dickinson, H. B. Kelly and C. H. Wright, Lieuts. and Mmes. H. Stengel and P. H. Talbot, Miss Fisher and Captain Oram.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. Stengel entertained at a buffet supper and bridge on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Eskey, Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Ransom, Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Roper, Lieutenant Commander Cooke, Comdr. and Mrs. H. A. Orr entertained at an informal supper and a swimming party on Sunday for Comdr. and Mrs. I. J. Yates, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. K. Robottom, Mmes. F. Cook and B. M. Wilcox.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Coyne had as dinner guests on Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Gaile, Lieuts. and Mmes. H. F. Eby and H. Stengel. Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Roper had dinner at the Moana Hotel on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Eskey, Lieuts. and Mmes. Stengel, Doyle and Clark, Lieut. Comdr. and Mmes. Dickinson and Kelly.

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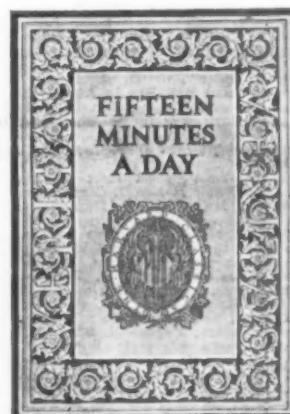
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